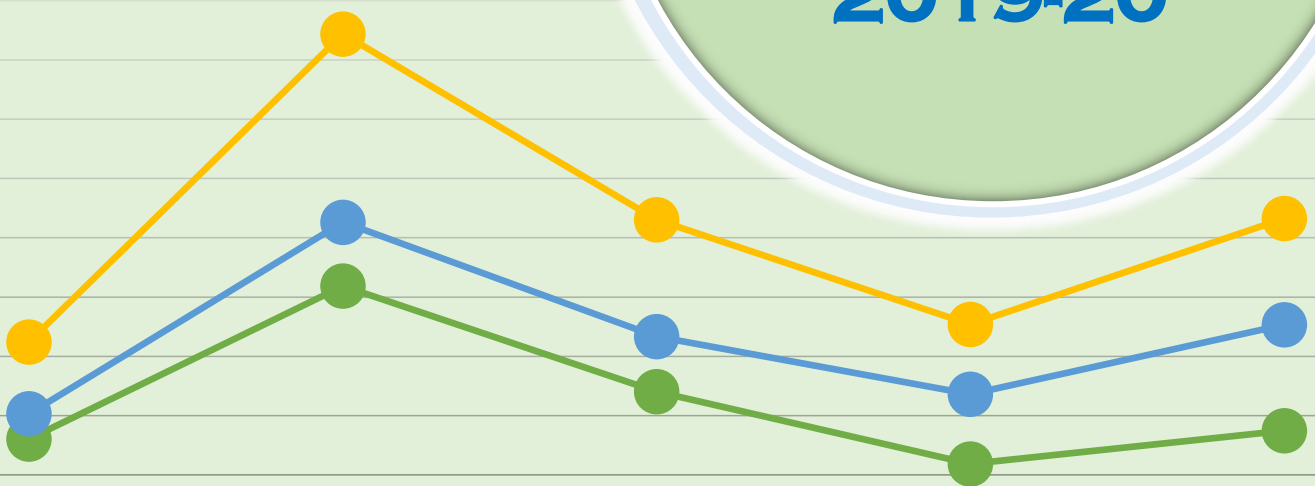




ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2019-20



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
LAMPHEPAT**

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Imphal, the 10th February, 2020



MESSAGE

The Publication 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2019-20' being published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur gives a picture of the state of the economy of Manipur. The highlights of the activities of various sectors presented in the publication will be useful in analysing the socio-economic level of development taking place in the State of Manipur.

I would like to acknowledge with thanks all the various Departments/Officers & Other agencies for the valuable contribution in furnishing the required information for the publication.

I also congratulate the Officers/Officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur for their sincere effort in bringing out this publication.


(Yumnam Joykumar Singh)

10/2/2020



FOREWORD

I am happy to know that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur is bringing out the publication '**Economic Survey, Manipur, 2019-20**'. The publication will be useful in understanding the scenario of the economy of Manipur as it provides information on various social and economic aspects of the State.

I take this opportunity to thank all the source agencies for their valuable cooperation in furnishing the data required for the publication and hope they will continue to extend their cooperation in future too. The efforts put in by the team of officers and staff of the Directorate in giving shape to the present issue is also highly appreciated. Feedbacks/suggestions from users are invited for improvement in future issues.

07/02/2020
(Th. Gopen Meitei)
Commissioner (Economics & Statistics)
Government of Manipur.

P R E F A C E

The 'Economic Survey, Manipur, 2019-20' presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 24th issue of the series.

*The general observation and status of the various sectors of the State's economy is briefly discussed in **Part-I** and supporting statistical tables are presented in **Part-II**. Some of the chapters/tables have been modified in the present issue on the basis of the data-base made available by the different Agencies/Departments. The district level data presented herein relates to the 9 (Nine) Districts which existed before the creation of the new 7 (Seven) Districts in December, 2016 except those for which the concerned department is able to furnish information for the 16 districts. Certain information are depicted in the form of charts.*

It is hoped that with the active co-operation of different Organisations/ Departments, the Directorate will be able to make improvements in the quality and contents of the publication in its future issues. The co-operation and help extended spontaneously by different Departments of the Government, local bodies and private institutions are gratefully acknowledged. I also appreciate all the officers and staff of the Economic Analysis (EA) and Coordination and Publications (COP) Units of the Directorate for their untiring efforts put in for preparation of the current issue of the publication. The co-operation extended by the Printing Unit of the Directorate in printing and binding of the publication is also gratefully acknowledged.

I hope that this publication will prove to be useful to the planners, policy makers, social workers, researcher and other general data users in enhancing their understanding of the socio- economic scenario of Manipur State.

Suggestions for improvements in its future issues are most welcome.

*Dated/Imphal
February, 2020*

*Peijonna Kamei
Director of Economics & Statistics
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PART – II

CHAPTER I

GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the states situated in the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92°58'23.422" East to 94°43'35.553" East longitudes and 23°49'45.530" North to 25°42'1.456" North latitudes. It is a charming place encircled by nine hill ranges on all sides with a small and beautiful oval shaped valley at the centre. The State has 352 kms. long international border with Burma (Myanmar) to the south-east and 502 kms. long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and the south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the East. The altitude of the State varies from 20 metres (at Jiribam) to 2994 metres at Mount Isii (Tenipu) above the mean sea level. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The rainfall of Manipur in 2019, as recorded by ICAR, Lamphelpat is 1137.1 mm. The State has a salubrious climate.

1.1 Manipur, though tiny in size, has a distinct history of its own. The recorded history of Manipur can be obtained from the State Royal chronicle called the Cheitharol Kumpaba which covers the period from 33 AD to 1890 AD. During this period, altogether 74 (seventy four) kings ruled the State, of which Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33 AD to 154 AD) was the first and last was Kulachandra. Manipur was then a tiny independent kingdom.

1.1.1 Manipur lost her independence to the British India in the year 1891. From 1892 onwards, it became a princely native state under the political control of Government of British India. Accordingly, the administration of the state came under the influence of a political agent by vesting all executive powers in him. This British Paramountcy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

1.1.2 According to a merger agreement signed on 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2 (two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2 (two) nominated members from 23rd July, 1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21st January, 1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 % of the total land surface of India. 90 % of the total geographical area of the state i.e. 20,089 sq.kms. is covered by hills, the remaining area is a small valley covering only 2,238 sq.kms. and

accounting for only one-tenth of the total area of the state. Table Number 1(a) of Part-II gives a picture of Manipur State in figures at a glance.

1.2.1 According to final figures of the 2011 population census, the population of the state is 28.56 lakhs registering a population density of 128 per sq.km. The population has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001 to 2011. Out of the 28.56 lakh population, 3.41 % are scheduled castes communities and 40.88 % are of scheduled tribes.

1.2.2 The state has 51 towns (28 statutory towns and 23 census towns) and 2,582 village (2515 Habited and 67 Un-inhabited) as per 2011 census (final). Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. About 48 kms. away from Imphal towards south-east lies the Loktak Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region of India. This lake which covers an area of 216 sq.kms., is the biggest natural source of fish supply which is one of the important food items of the people of the state.

1.2.3 As per Government Notification No. 16/20/2016 dated 8th December 2016, published in Manipur Gazette No. 408 dated 9th December 2016, seven (7) new districts are carved out from the then existing districts of Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Chandel, Ukhrul, Imphal East and Thoubal. A Corrigendum No. 16/20/2016-R dated 14th December, 2016 was published in the Manipur Gazette No. 420 dated 14th December, 2016. Accordingly, the number of the Districts and Sub-divisions of Manipur is 16 and 68 respectively as shown at Table Number 1(b) of Part-II.

1.3 Demographic Features:

Population of a country is its most important asset and demographic indicator. The population of Manipur as per 2011 census was 28.56 lakhs comprising 14.39 lakhs of males and 14.17 lakhs of females. Population of Manipur constitutes nearly 0.24 % of the total population of India. The density of population of Manipur as per 2011 census was 128 persons per sq.km. as against 103 persons per sq. km. in 2001 census. The sex ratio for the state as a whole has improved from 974 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 985 females per 1000 males in 2011.

1.3.1 The population growth rate of Manipur is found to be higher than that of India. The population growth rate (decadal) of Manipur in 2011 is 24.50 % as against All India growth rate of 17.70 %.

1.3.2 In terms of literacy, Manipur ranks 5th among the North Eastern States of India as per the final figures of the 2011 census. The literacy rate has increased from 70.50 % in 2001 to 76.94 % in 2011. Among the males, it has increased from 80.30% in 2001 to 83.58 % in 2011, whereas among females, it has increased from 60.50% in 2001 to 70.26 % in 2011.

1.4 State Domestic Product :

The State Domestic Product and the per capita income reflect overall performance of the state's economy during a given period.

1.4.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2019-20 (Projected Estimates) at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 30,132 crores as against Rs. 26,979 crores in 2018-19 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 11.69 %. At constant (2011-

12=100) prices, GSDP in 2019-20 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 20,908 crores as against Rs. 19,333 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 8.15 %. The average annual exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2019-20 are worked out to be 9.41 % and 5.35 % for current and constant prices respectively.

1.4.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2019-20 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 27,273 crores as compared to Rs. 24,341 crores for 2019-20 (Advance Estimates) registering an increase of 12.05 % over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs. 79,296 in 2019-20(P) as compared to Rs. 72,311 in 2018-19 (A).

1.4.3 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2019-20 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 18,607 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 8.43 %. The per capita income at constant (2011-12=100) prices for the year 2019-20 (Projected Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 54,099 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 6.12 %.

1.5 Price Situation :

Prices serve as signals to producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. Prices represent the terms on which people and firms exchange different commodities. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production where firms/businesses sell goods and buy factors of production. Everything has a price and price level plays an important role in the economy of a Country/State. The rising trend of prices in the state continued to be a matter of great concern for the economy of the state.

1.5.1 The wholesale price of rice (medium) per quintal in 2019 was recorded to be Rs.4,250 according to the AO (MI) Manipur. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2019 was recorded to be Rs. 9,000 which is about 0.72 times those prevalent in 2015.

1.5.2 In order to assess the price situation in the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of consumer goods and services from all the District Headquarters market. In addition to the retail prices, the Directorate also collects wholesale prices of some selected commodities for Imphal (Khwai) market.

1.5.3 The retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The average retail price of rice (local) stood at Rs. 45 per kg. during the year 2019. In the case of arhar dal, it stood at Rs. 103 per kg.

1.5.4 The All India Inflation Rates (on point to point basis i.e., current month over same month of the last year i.e. December, 2019 over December, 2018) based on general consumer price index was 7.35% (Rural – 7.26 % and Urban – 7.46 %).

1.6 Budgetary Position:

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs. 30,094.84 crores in 2019-20 (Budget

Estimates) including Rs. 13,157.39 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 16,937.45 crores of capital receipts (including Public Account). The revenue receipts is estimated to increase by 7.86 % in 2019-20 (Budget Estimates) over the previous year 2018-19 (Revised Estimates) while capital receipt is estimated to decrease by 3.5 %. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 1.16 %. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2019-20 is anticipated to be Rs. 31,500.27 crores which is about 1.67 % less than that of 2018-19.

1.7 National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog :

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog vide Notification No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab dated 16th February, 2015 to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. The NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

NITI Aayog has also been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented by the Hon’ble Prime Minister.

1.8 Agriculture and Allied Sector:

Agriculture sector has a vital place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product. 52.81 % of the workers in Manipur are engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hills. Rice is the staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas and it accounts for about 97.59 % of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2017-18. The production of rice in 2017-18 is estimated at 5.08 lakh tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2017-18 is estimated to be 12.54 thousand tonnes.

1.8.1 Horticulture:

Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. Even in the plains, soil conditions are conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium high range of the hills in Manipur. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. Now-a-days, apples are grown in the hills of Manipur. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing.

The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2018-19 was 4.55 lakh MT and 3.55 lakh MT respectively.

1.8.2 Livestock:

According to the livestock census conducted in 2012, there were 8.59 lakhs livestock in Manipur. Of these, 2.64 lakhs were cattle, 0.66 lakhs were buffaloes and 2.77 lakhs were pigs. The poultry population was recorded to be 24.21 lakhs. The main livestock productions in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2018-19 was 87.31 thousand tonnes which was more than the production of 84.04 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. The estimated production of eggs in 2018-19 was numbering at 1055.09 lakhs showing an increase over the production of 1016.15 lakhs in 2017-18. The estimated meat production for the year 2018-19 was 19.93 thousand tonnes which was less than 5.09 % over the production of 21.00 thousand tonnes in 2017-18.

1.8.3 Forest:

The state has vast area of forest covering as much as 17,418 sq.kms. which forms about 78% of the total geographical area of the state. The actual area under forest is about 15% higher than the recorded forests area of the state. Of the total forests area, reserved forests and protected forests accounts for 1,467 sq.kms. and 4,171 sq.kms., during 2018-19. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms. is treated as 'Unclassed forest'. The important major forests products are timber, firewoods, bamboos, cane etc. The production of timber other than teak has shown a decrease from 148.71 thousand cubic metres in 2017-18 to 31.77 thousand cubic metres in 2018-19.

1.8.4 Fisheries:

Though the state has no marine fishery, it has vast inland fishery resources like ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2018-19 was 32.57 thousand tonnes.

1.9 Rural Development:

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population constitutes about 70.79 % of the total population according to the final figure of the Population Census, 2011. Enhancement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning of the state. In order to achieve this goal a number of programmes viz., MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana), PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. have been implemented in the state. These programmes ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through Self-employment ventures. Under MGNREGS, the cumulative number of household provided employment during 2018-19 was recorded at 5,13,042. During 2018-19, 852.24 kms of total length was also completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Manipur.

1.10 Manufacturing:

In spite of the fact that Manipur is endowed with mineral and forest resources, industrialisation has been painfully slow in the state. This is because of shyness of capital, acute transport bottleneck, shortage of power and lack of entrepreneurial activity and technical skills. Despite persistent efforts made by the Government, the state continues to be an industrially backward state. Various policies and programmes with the provisions of packages of incentives and concessions could do little in this regard. Almost all the public undertaking industries of the state were facing financial problems and there was paucity of fund for maintenance. So the Government has decided to wind up at least five of its loss making industries as the proposals for privatisation also fails as there were no takers. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Pulp and Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL) and Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (Govt. Sector) are the public undertaking industries to be wind up. The only industrial activity worth the name in the state is handloom and handicrafts. The handloom industry accounts for a good number of female workers in the working population. The products are in great demand within the state and also even in the national and international markets.

Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy of the state. It is contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export, thus playing a vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives. For speedy growth of small-scale industries, Government had brought about modification in the registration of Micro, small and Medium units which are to be registered using Udyog Adhaar Member. The number of registered units since September, 2015 till April, 2019 was 23,988 [Micro (20,719); Small (3,223) and Medium (46)].

1.11 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :

The Indo Myanmar Border Trade was operationalised from 12th April, 1995. In connection with the border trade, the then Union Minister of State visited Imphal and Moreh on 29th September, 2006 and announced for development of Moreh Town by creating an Integrated Check Post (ICP) adjacent to international boundary within Land Customs Station, Moreh. The State Government was entrusted the task of acquiring land measuring 45.50 acres at the cost of about Rs. 125 crores. With the objective of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bilateral trade, a team of Myanmar delegation visited Manipur on 28th February, 2007 and also a one-day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides. In consonance with the Govt. of India's Act East Policy, several measures were taken such as (a) Setting up of an Integrated Check Post (b) Organizing the first Industrial Expo-2016 during 4th April to 10th April, 2016 where about 600 Units from Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya participated (c) Establishment of a Multi Storied Shopping Complex at Moreh to facilitate marketing of various products and produces of Manipur, India and other Asian countries through Myanmar and (d) Regular participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF), which is platform to showcase the unique products of the state at the National and International level.

1.12 Sericulture:

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP) was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India. Under MSP-II, 200ha of land was brought under Silkworm Food Plantation and 20 Kissan Nurseries have been established in 4 valley districts of Manipur during 2014-15. Again, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Industrial Oak Tasar Seed Production Centre-I at Thumkhonglok Bishnupur and Post Cocoon Technology, Working Units (2 each at Imphal West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishnupur and 1 each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul are established during 2015-16. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented which covered sericulture farmer excluded in the MSP. The production of cocoon during the year 2017-18 is Mulberry – 1031.71MT, Eri – 401.30 MT, Tasar – 132.04 lakh nos. and Muga – 47.24 lakh nos.

1.13 Power:

Though power plays a vital role in the development of the state, Manipur is facing the problem of power shortage. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchase of power from outside the state has been rising at a higher rate. During the year 2016-17, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 2.211MW and the total electricity generated was 366.6 MK WH.

1.13.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 2352 villages have been electrified while 230 unelectrified villages was slated to be covered through 12th Plan Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana & Decentralized Distributed Generation Schemes.

1.13.2 The Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) have taken up many activation under the different Renewable Energy Projects which includes solar lighting, hydro project, wind-solar hybrid system etc. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the MANIREDA has implemented 6,680 sq.m. collector area equivalent to 3,340 nos. of 100 LPD Flat Plate Collector Type of Solar Water Heater.

1.14 Transport and Communication:

The state has neither railways nor navigable waterways and the transport system is synonymous with road communication. The only major functional railhead linking Manipur with the rest of India is at Dimapur town of Nagaland state which is 215 kms. away from Imphal. A railhead has been extended from Silchar to Jiribam. It covers only 1.5 kms. of railway line over the state. The construction of Jiri – Tupul Railway Line Project was declared initially as National Project on 25th February, 2005. The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) accorded approval for extension of the line beyond Tupul upto Imphal (27 km) on 29th Oct., 2012.

1.14.1 Air Connectivity: Manipur has air links with many major cities of India viz., Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Silchar, Aizwal, Dimapur, Jaipur, Bagdogra, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Goa, Pune, Bengalure and Mumbai. The Imphal Airport has been declared as an International Airport in November, 2013. However, no regular International Flight service is not yet

introduced even though Golden Myanmar Airlines maiden chartered flights landed at Imphal International Airport during Manipur Sangai Festivals, 2013 to 2015.

The Transport Department is handling 2 separate schemes of Helicopter Service namely MHA Subsidy Helicopter Scheme (75% subsidy) & another is under UDAN-2, RCS of MoCA (90% subsidy)

1.14.2 Highways/Roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its overall growth. The main artery of communication is the 325 kms. long National Highway No.2 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighbouring state of Nagaland. From Imphal it runs in the south-east for another 110 kms. to the International border town of Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of transport service during night time and one-way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur. Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highways No. 37 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Silchar in Assam via Jiribam on the western fringe of the Manipur valley. The surface road length of National Highways, State Highways, PWD Roads, Rural Road, Urban Road and Project Road was 1,746 km, 715 km, 4,884 km, 4,906 km, 127 km and 972 km respectively, during the year 2015.

1.14.3 Several measures like issue of directives for compulsory wearing / supply of helmets, introduction of no helmet no petrol system, incorporation of road safety education in the school syllabus were taken up by the Transport Department for road safety. In January, 2019, a fund for utilization for taking up road safety activities has been initiated under the Manipur Road Safety Fund Scheme, 2019.

1.15 Banking:

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. The number of scheduled commercial bank in Manipur during 2019 (as on 30th June) was 83 in Rural, 56 in Semi-Urban and 70 in Urban area. The deposit in Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur during the year 2018 is Rs. 9,54,360 lakhs against the credit of Rs. 4,52,997 lakhs. The credit-deposit ratio was 47 in 2018 as against 43 in 2017.

1.16 Education:

Education, being the base for the development of human resources, improving those infrastructures related with it continued to be one of the main objectives of the state Government. Implementation of various programmes, schemes/projects has been taken up to achieve overall quality education. The total number of Schools in the state during the year 2017-18 stood at 4,812. The number of school students was 462.61 thousands in 2016-17. The overall literacy rate has increased from 70.50 % (Male-80.30 %, Female-60.50 %) in 2001 to 76.94 % (Male-83.58 % , Female-70.26 %) in 2011 census.

1.17 Public Distribution System:

Public Distribution System is operating through a network of fair price shops in the state to provide the essential commodities at a reasonable price fixed by the Government. The total

number of fair price shops functioning in the state during 2018-19 was 2,324. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2,00,500 beneficiaries have been identified to be covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and 21,38,935 beneficiaries under Priority Household (HHH). The present storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 42,090 MT while that of the State Godown is 20,600 MT.

1.18 Health Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the state Government. Medical and Health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 553 hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 919 doctors during the year 2018-19. The number of beds available was 1,480 in 2018-19. Out of 1,185.07 thousands patients treated in 2018-19, 78.34 thousands were indoor patients while 1,106.73 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.19 Water Supply:

The National Water policy aims at providing safe drinking water and basic sanitations to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of the rural and urban areas. Under the Rural water Supply Programme (centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), 2749 habitation are covered as on 1.4.2014. The number of habitation covered by Rural Water Supply was 2,976 in 2019 (as on 1st April).Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 4,51,566 numbers of individual household latrine, 2,000 numbers of sanitary complex and 1,585 numbers of Solid and Liquid Waste Management have been targeted to be completed during 2019-20. To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas, a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal city phase-I has been formulated.

1.20 Sanitation:

With the objective of improving the sanitary condition of Imphal City, Sewerage Project has been started. The project was taken up under EAP/France covering Imphal Municipal Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 24, 25 and 26.

1.21 Tourism:

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots of the state. 3,787 foreign tourist and 1,64,483 domestic tourist visited the state during 2017-18. Annual Events like Shirui Lily festival, Orange festival, Lemon festival, Manipur Statehood Day Women's Polo Tournament, Sangai festival, Pineapple festival, Loktak Day Celebration are organized which attracts tourists and promote cultural heritage of the State .

1.22 Empowerment of women:

To empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional machineries at various levels and adequate resources has been created. There is substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. From a mere 0.04 Female literacy rate rose from 60.50 % in 2001 census to 70.26 % in 2011 census.

1.23 Employment Situation:

As per the Employment Exchange statistics, the number of persons registered in 16 Employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2018 (April to December) was 48,421 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 3,53,134 persons in 2018.

1.23.1 Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the Geographical boundaries of the country. Six Economic Censuses have been conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013. The 7th EC is in progress

As per the final results of the Sixth Economic Census 2013, there are 2,29,838 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 62.69 % are in the rural areas and 37.31 % in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 4,09,617 of which 2,50,873 and 1,58,744 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

1.24 Poverty:

The number of person below poverty line is 7.45 lakhs (38.8 %) and 2.78 lakhs (32.59%) in the rural and urban Manipur respectively according to 68th Round (2011-12) of NSS.

1.25 Pattern of Consumption:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected in the nature of consumption by the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure.

1.25.1 According to the 68th Round (July, 2011 to June, 2012) of NSS, the MPCE in rural and urban areas of Manipur was Rs. 1,501.92 and Rs. 1,482.67 respectively. However, the All India figures shows that the MPCE is higher in urban area (Rs. 2,629.66) than in rural area (Rs. 1,429.96). The survey results showed that the MPCE on food (Rs. 812.78) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 689.14) in rural areas similarly in the urban areas also, the MPCE on food (Rs. 777.64) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 705.03) in Manipur. However, the pattern at the All India level shows that MPCE on food (Rs. 756.49) is higher than on non-food (Rs. 673.47) in rural areas but in the urban areas, MPCE on non-food is higher (Rs. 1,508.78) than on food (Rs. 1,120.88).

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Manipur is the 4th largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 6.24 % of the total population of 8 (eight) north eastern states including Sikkim where it comprises nearly 0.24 % of the total population of India. Population pressure is found to be increasing day by day reducing the man-land ratio from about 1: 7.85 hectares in 1901 to 1: 0.78 hectares in 2011.

2.1 Area and population:

Manipur is a small State with an area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 % of the Indian Union according to 2011 Census. It is situated in the far flung north-eastern border of India. In terms of area, Manipur ranks 20th among the states of India. The following Table No. 2.1 gives a comparative picture of the population statistics of North-Eastern States of India.

Table No. 2.1: Population Statistics of North Eastern States of India

North Eastern States/ India	Area (sq. km.)	Population		Decen- nial Growth Rate (2001-11)	Density (per sq. km.) 2011
		2001 Census	2011 Census		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13,83,727	26.03	17
2. Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	3,12,05,576	17.07	398
3. Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	28,55,794	24.50	128
4. Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	29,66,889	27.95	132
5. Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	10,97,206	23.48	52
6. Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	19,78,502	- 0.58	119
7. Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	6,10,577	12.89	86
8. Tripura	10,486	31,99,203	36,73,917	14.84	350
North Eastern States	2,62,179	3,89,84,877	4,57,72,188	17.40	175
India	32,87,469	102,87,37,436	121,08,54,977	17.70	368

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

The total geographical area of the State was recorded as 22,356 sq. kms. in 1971 and 22,327 sq. kms. in 1981. The area of the State has remained the same as 22,327 sq.kms. according to 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

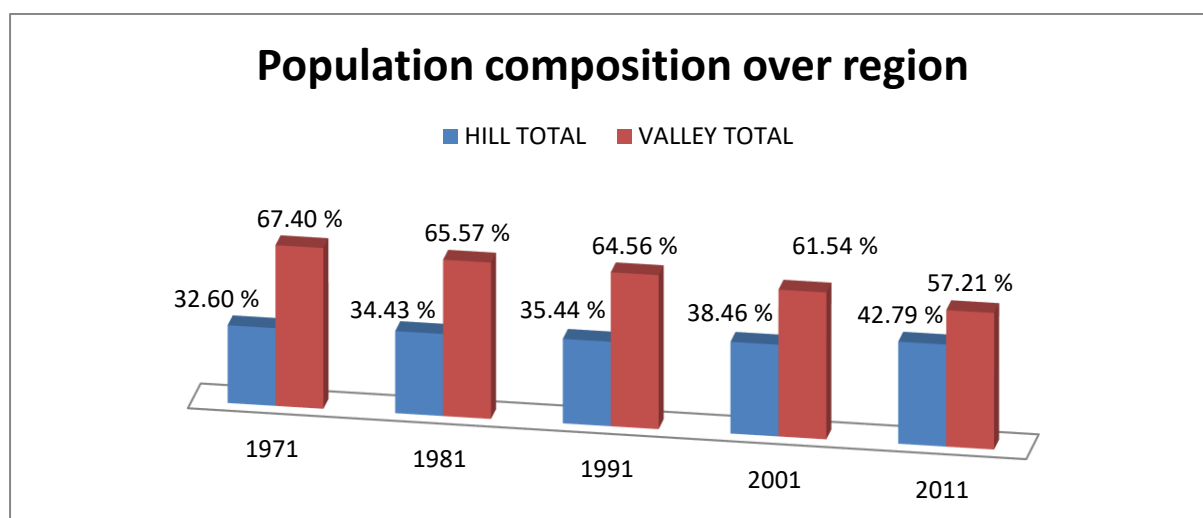
Geo-climatically, the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq.kms. which is 10 % of the total State area, but the region is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms. i.e., 90 % of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the hill is 61 as against 730 in the valley. Although, Manipur has now 16 districts altogether, the information for each of the district is not yet available. Hence, currently, the data as per the final result of 2011 Census for the 9 districts of Manipur is shown in the current publication as shown in Table No. 2.2.

Table No. 2.2: Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2011 Census

District/State	Area		Population	
	Sq. km.	% to total	'000 Nos.	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	3,271	14.7	479	16.8
2. Tamenglong	4,391	19.7	141	4.9
3. Churachandpur	4,570	20.5	274	9.6
4. Chandel	3,313	14.8	144	5.0
5. Ukhrul	4,544	20.3	184	6.5
6. Imphal East	709	3.2	456	16.0
7. Imphal West	519	2.3	518	18.1
8. Bishnupur	496	2.2	237	8.3
9. Thoubal	514	2.3	422	14.8
Manipur	22,327	100.0	2,856	100.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The scenario of the shares of population during the preceding decades is graphically presented in the following chart.



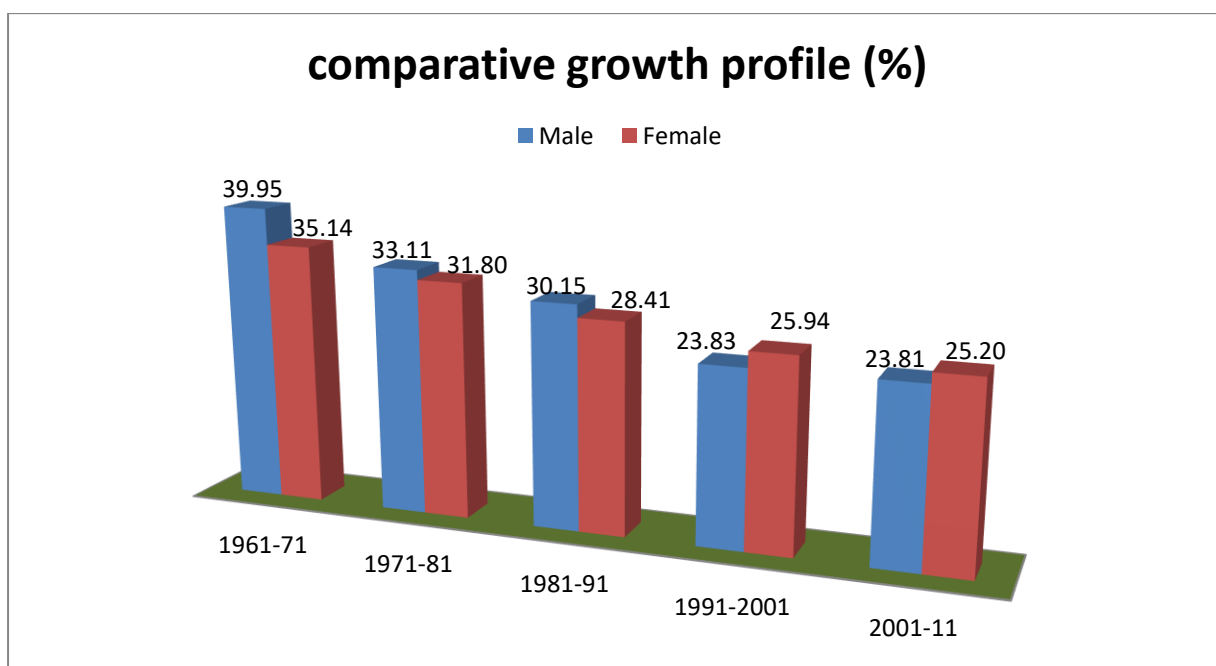
The population of Manipur as per the 2011 Census was 28.6 lakhs consisting of 14.4 lakhs males and 14.2 lakhs females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 5.62 lakhs during the decade 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate in 2011 over 2001 was found to be 24.50 %. The population trend of Manipur as per Census record from the year 1961 onwards can be seen in Table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3: Population of Manipur

Census Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Number	Decadal variation (%)	Number	Decadal variation (%)	Number	Decadal variation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	7,80,037	-	3,87,058	-	3,92,979	-
1971	10,72,753	37.53	5,41,675	39.95	5,31,078	35.14
1981	14,20,953	32.46	7,21,006	33.11	6,99,947	31.80
1991	18,37,149	29.29	9,38,359	30.15	8,98,790	28.41
2001	22,93,896	24.86	11,61,952	23.83	11,31,944	25.94
2011	28,55,794	24.50	14,38,586	23.81	14,17,208	25.20

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

A comparative picture of the growth profile is presented in the diagram given below:



2.2 Growth of Population:

In 1961, the population of Manipur was 7.80 lakhs which rose to 28.56 lakhs in 2011. Table No. 2.4 presents the decennial growth rates of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

Table No. 2.4: Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis India

Census Year	Total Population (lakhs)		Decennial growth (%)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	7.80	4,392.34	-	-
1971	10.73	5,481.60	(+) 37.53	(+) 24.80
1981	14.21	6,833.29	(+) 32.46	(+) 24.66
1991	18.37	8,463.03	(+) 29.29	(+) 23.85
2001	22.94	10,287.37	(+) 24.86	(+) 21.56
2011	28.56	12,108.55	(+) 24.50	(+) 17.70

Source :Office of the Registrar General of India

The decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate of 37.53 %. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 % in 1971-1981, and it further declined to 24.50 % in 2001-2011. The district wise absolute growth in the total population in 2011 over 2001 is shown below.

Table No 2.5: District wise absolute growth (2001-2011) of total Population, Manipur

District/State	Population						Absolute Population Growth
	2001 Census			2011 Census			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Senapati	146548	137073	283621	247323	231825	479148	195527
Tamenglong	58014	53485	111499	72371	68280	140651	29152
Churachandpur	117232	110673	227905	138820	135323	274143	46238
Chandel	59741	58586	118327	74579	69603	144182	25855
Ukhrul	73465	67313	140778	94718	89280	183998	43220
Imphal East	198371	196505	394876	226094	230019	456113	61237
Imphal West	221781	222601	444382	255054	262938	517992	73610
Bishnupur	104550	103818	208368	118782	118617	237399	29031
Thoubal	182250	181890	364140	210845	211323	422168	58028
Manipur	1161952	1131944	2293896	1438586	1417208	2855794	561898

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates of the population of Manipur vis-a-vis All India is shown below.

Table No. 2.6: Average Annual population growth rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All India

Period	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)					
	Manipur			All-India		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951-61	3.50	3.05	3.00	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71	3.75	3.23	3.19	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81	3.25	2.85	2.81	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91	2.93	2.60	2.57	2.39	2.16	2.14
1991-01	2.49	2.25	2.22	2.15	1.97	1.95
2001-11	2.45	2.22	2.19	1.77	1.64	1.63

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratio, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, people's awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 2001-2011. The decade 2001-2011 registered a growth rate of 24.50 % as against 17.70 % of All-India. Table No. 2.7 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population of Manipur since 1991.

Table No. 2.7: Decennial population growth rates of the districts of Manipur

District/State	Population ('00 nos.)			Decennial Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	2,084	2,836	4,791	36.08	68.94
Tamenglong	863	1,115	1,407	29.20	26.19
Churachandpur	1,762	2,279	2,741	29.34	20.27
Chandel	710	1,183	1,442	66.62	21.89
Ukhrul	1,093	1,408	1,840	28.82	30.68
Imphal East	3,305	3,949	4,561	0.28	15.50
Imphal West	3,808	4,444	5,180	16.70	16.56
Bishnupur	1,808	2,084	2,374	15.27	13.92
Thoubal	2,939	3,641	4,222	23.89	15.96
Manipur	18,372	22,939	28,558	24.86	24.50

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 2001-2011 except Senapati, Ukhrul and Imphal East districts. The most populous district of the State according to 2011 Census is Imphal West District while the least populated is Tamenglong District. The valley area of the State shares 57.2 % of the State total population whereas the hill area

account for 42.8 %. There is high tendency of migration of people from the hill to valley areas but migration from the valley to the hill areas are very much less in general.

2.3 Projected Population:

The population of Manipur was 28,55,794 as on 1st March, 2011. The population for the subsequent years is projected based on the population of the earlier censuses. Accordingly, the population is expected to be of the order of 35,44,899 as on 1st March, 2021 while the mid-year population is estimated at 35,90,495 as on 1st October, 2021. Table No. 2.8 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2011 to 2021.

Table No. 2.8: Estimated population of Manipur.

Year	Population	
	as on 1 st March	as on 1 st October
(1)	(2)	(3)
2011	28,55,794*	28,92,527
2012	29,18,583	29,56,123
2013	29,82,664	30,21,029
2014	30,48,063	30,87,269
2015	31,14,805	31,54,869
2016	31,82,914	32,23,854
2017	32,52,417	32,94,251
2018	33,23,340	33,66,087
2019	33,95,710	34,39,388
2020	34,69,554	35,14,181
2021	35,44,899	35,90,495

* As recorded in Population Census, 2011

2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area, which indicates whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. In 1961, the density of population of Manipur was recorded at 35, which increases according to subsequent Population Census records. In 2011 Census, density of population of Manipur was 128 persons per sq. km. as against 103 persons per sq. km. in 2001 Census. Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest density which is followed by Thoubal. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District with only 32 persons per sq. km. in 2011. Table No. 2.9 presents the Census-wise population density of Manipur and the districtwise picture for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.9: Population Density of Manipur

Census Year/District	Area (in Sq. Km)	Population (in lakhs)	Density (per sq. km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	22,347	7.80	35
1971	22,356	10.73	48
1981	22,327	14.21	64
1991	22,327	18.37	82
2001	22,327	22.94	103
2011	22,327	28.56	128
Senapati	3,271	4.79	146
Tamenglong	4,391	1.41	32
Churachandpur	4,570	2.74	60
Chandel	3,313	1.44	44
Ukhrul	4,544	1.84	40
Imphal East	709	4.56	643
Imphal West	519	5.18	998
Bishnupur	496	2.37	479
Thoubal	514	4.22	821

2.5 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is the number of females per thousand males. In 1961, the number of females per thousand males in Manipur stood at 1,015. The sex ratio trend during 1961 to 2011 is depicted in the chart given below.

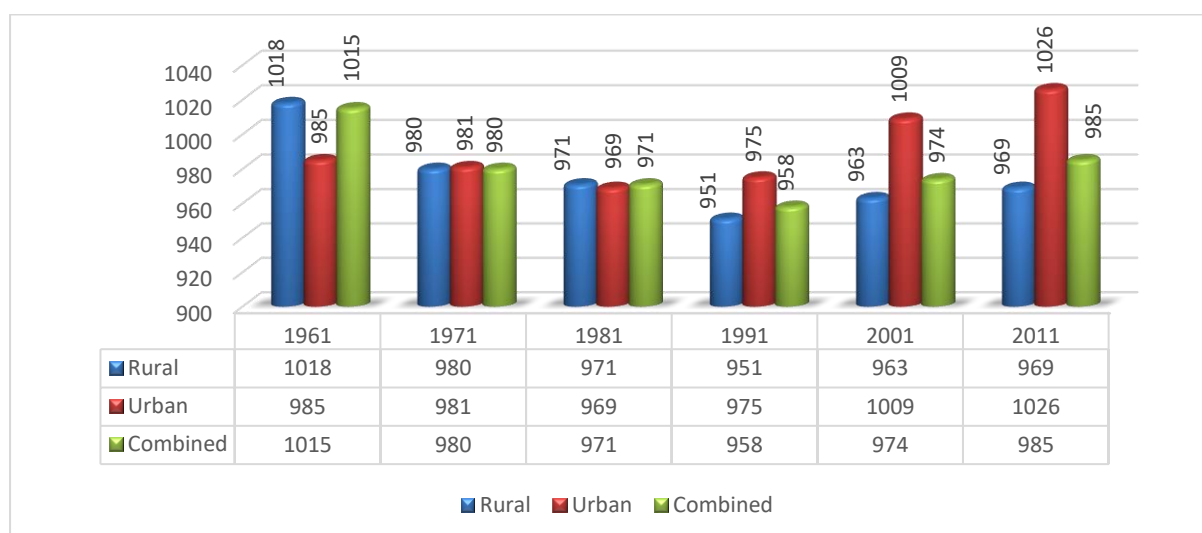


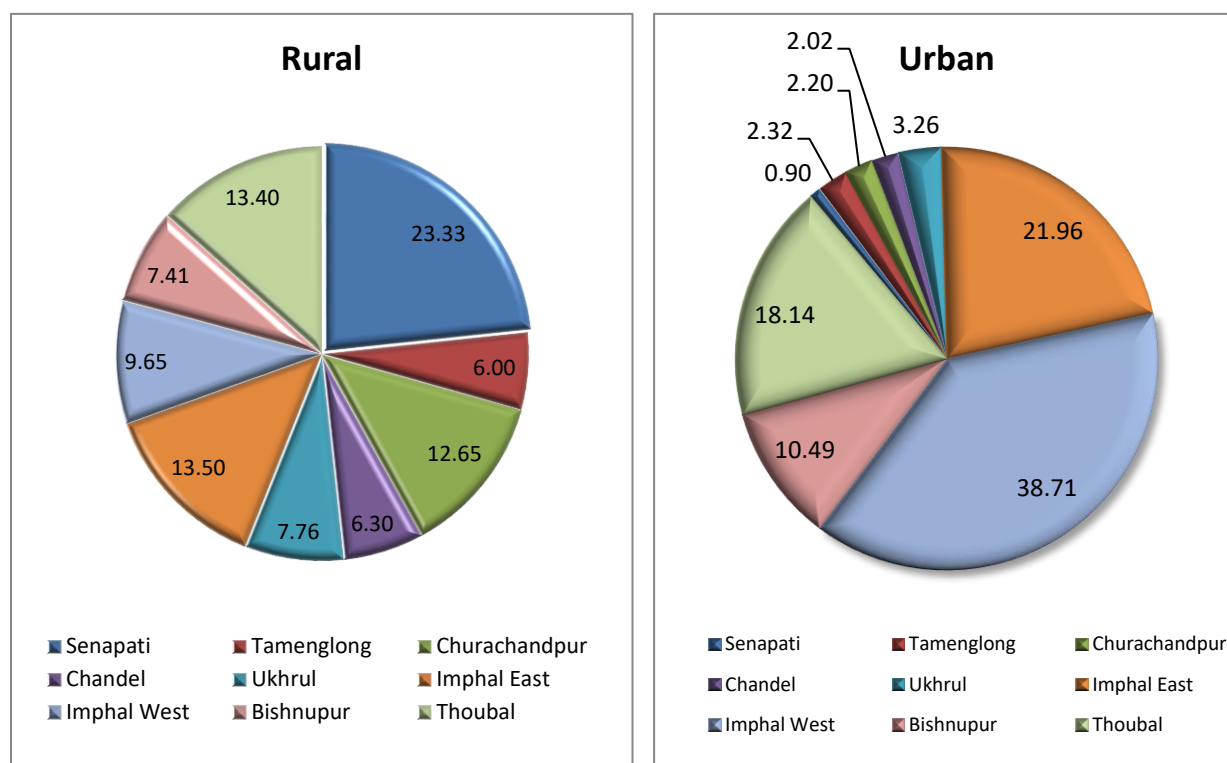
Table No. 2.10 presents districtwise scenario for the latest census i.e., 2011 Census which reveals highest sex ratio in Imphal West District (1,031) and least in Chandel District (933).

Table No. 2.10: Sex Ratio of Manipur, 2011 census

District	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senapati	936	1,010	937
Tamenglong	940	968	943
Churachandpur	973	1,004	975
Chandel	932	943	933
Ukhrul	941	954	943
Imphal East	995	1,051	1,017
Imphal West	1013	1,042	1,031
Bishnupur	994	994	999
Thoubal	999	1,008	1,002

2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population is also increasing. District-wise Rural and Urban population considering statutory as well as census towns in 2011 is shown in the pie chart given below:



According to 2011 Census, 70.79 % of the total population are found in rural areas while 29.21 % are settled in the urban areas. Similar pattern are observed at the regional level also.

However, the concentration of population in the rural areas is much higher in the hill region (92.70 %) as compared to the valley region (54.40 %). Table No. 2.11 shows the growth in the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.11: Rural-Urban Population of Manipur

Year/District	Population			% of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	7,12,320	67,717	7,80,037	91.32	8.68
1971	9,31,261	1,41,492	10,72,753	86.81	13.19
1981	10,45,493	3,75,460	14,20,953	73.58	26.42
1991	13,31,504	5,05,645	18,37,149	72.48	27.52
2001	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896	74.89	25.11
2011	20,21,640	8,34,154	28,55,794	70.79	29.21
Senapati	4,71,672	7,476	4,79,148	98.44	1.56
Tamenglong	1,21,288	19,363	1,40,651	86.23	13.77
Churachandpur	2,55,786	18,357	2,74,143	93.30	6.70
Chandel	1,27,335	16,847	1,44,182	88.32	11.68
Ukhrul	1,56,811	27,187	1,83,998	85.22	14.78
Imphal East	2,72,906	1,83,207	4,56,113	59.83	40.17
Imphal West	1,95,113	3,22,879	5,17,992	37.67	62.33
Bishnupur	1,49,894	87,505	2,37,399	63.14	36.86
Thoubal	2,70,835	1,51,333	4,22,168	64.15	36.02

The census figures generally indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been higher than rural population except in 1991-2001 as evident from table given below.

Table No. 2.12: Rural-Urban growth of population of Manipur

Period	Average annual arithmetic growth rate of population in %			Rural-Urban Growth differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-71	3.07	10.89	3.75	(-) 7.82
1971-81	1.23	16.54	3.25	(-)15.31
1981-91	2.74	3.47	2.93	(-) 0.73
1991-01	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51
2001-11	1.77	4.48	2.45	(-) 2.71

2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. Table No. 2.13 shows the growth in the number of town and the urban population of Manipur. According to 2011 census, a total of 8,34,154 population were found in the urban area constituting 51 towns (28 statutory and 23 census towns) in the state as against 1 (one) town in 1961 . It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the state which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift.

Table No. 2.13: Urbanisation in Manipur

Year	Number of Towns	Urban population (in numbers)	Absolute Increase (in numbers)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	1	67,717	-
1971	8	1,41,492	73,775
1981	32	3,75,460	2,33,968
1991	31	5,05,645	1,30,185
2001	33	5,75,968	70,323
2011	51	8,34,154	2,58,186

A comparative picture between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regard urbanization, shows that Manipur is second among the North Eastern States of India in terms of urban population according to 2011 Census as can be seen from Table No. 2.14.

Table No. 2.14: Rural/Urban population of North Eastern States of India vis a vis All India(2011 Census)

North Eastern States/ India	Population			Percentage to total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	317369	1383727	77.06	22.94
2. Assam	26807034	4398542	31205576	85.90	14.10
3. Manipur	2021640	834154	2855794	70.79	29.21
4. Meghalaya	2371439	595450	2966889	79.93	20.07
5. Mizoram	525435	571771	1097206	47.89	52.11
6. Nagaland	1407536	570966	1978502	71.14	28.86
7. Sikkim	456999	153578	610577	74.85	25.15
8. Tripura	2712464	961453	3673917	73.83	26.17
North Eastern States	37368905	8403283	45772188	81.64	18.36
India	833748852	377106125	1210854977	68.86	31.14

The percentage of urban population to total population of the respective North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses from 1971 is shown in Table No. 2.15.

Table No. 2.15: Percentage of Urban Population according to Population Censuses

North Eastern States/ India	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75	22.94
2. Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90	14.10
3. Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
4. Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58	20.07
5. Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63	52.11
6. Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23	28.86
7. Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07	25.15
8. Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06	26.17
India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81	31.14

2.8 Literacy Rate:

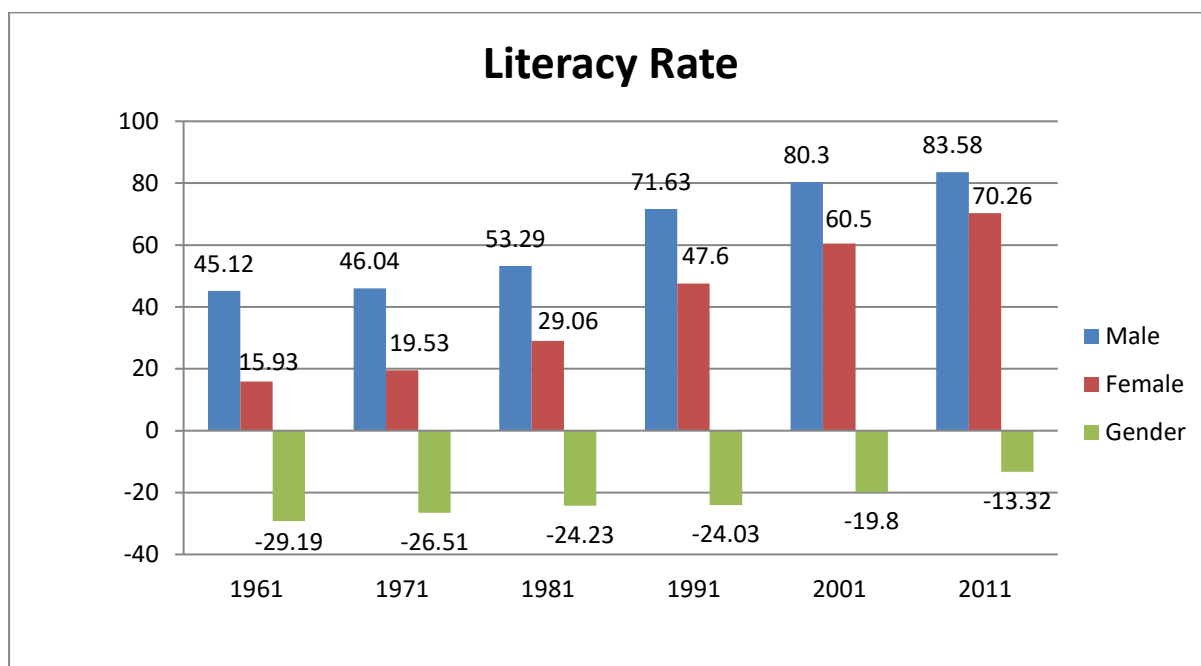
The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 30.42% in 1961 to 76.94 % in 2011 as evident from Table No. 2.16.

Table No. 2.16: Male-Female literacy rate of Manipur

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	45.12	15.93	30.42
1971	46.04	19.53	32.91
1981	53.29	29.06	41.35
1991	71.63	47.60	59.89
2001 *	80.30	60.50	70.50
2011	83.58	70.26	76.94
Senapati	69.21	57.67	63.60
Tamenglong	76.09	63.69	70.05
Churachandpur	86.97	78.50	82.78
Chandel	77.78	63.96	71.11
Ukhrul	85.25	76.95	81.35
Imphal East	88.77	75.32	81.95
Imphal West	92.24	80.17	86.08
Bishnupur	85.11	66.68	75.85
Thoubal	85.00	64.09	74.47

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division of Senapati District

Male literacy rate rose from 45.12% in 1961 to 83.58% in 2011 and that of females from 15.93% to 70.26%. The gender gap of Manipur as far as literacy rate is concerned has started narrowing as evident from the chart shown below.



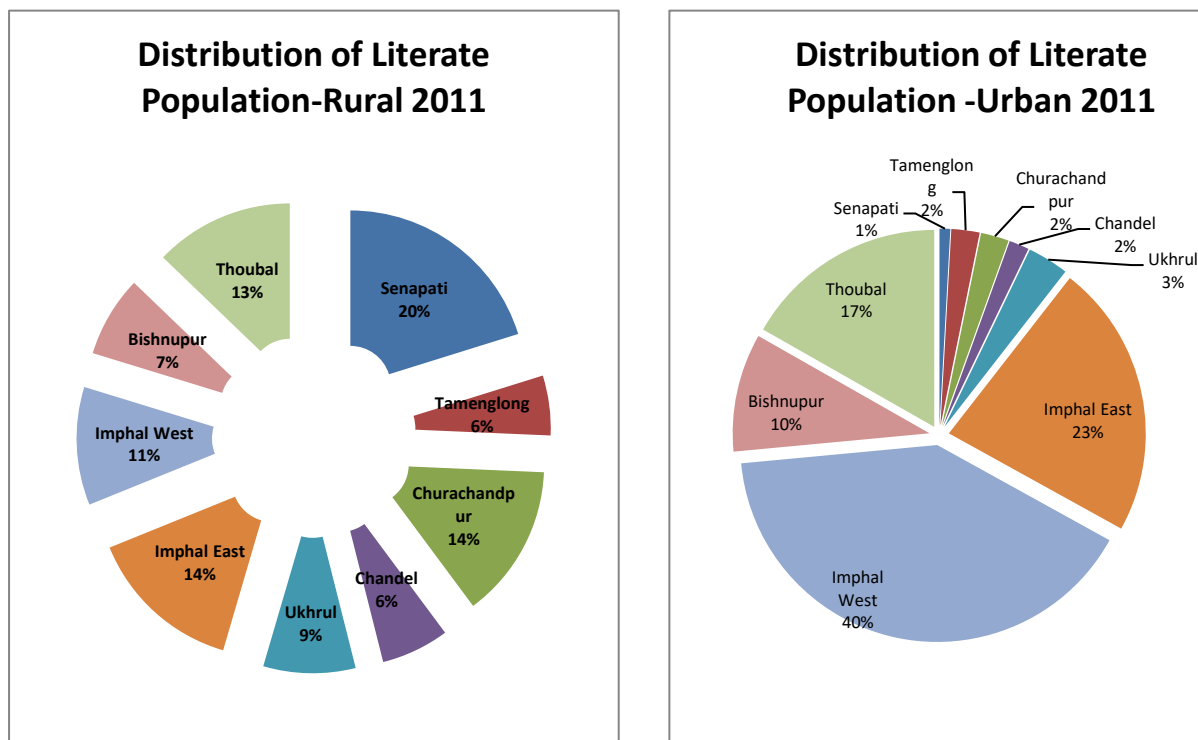
The literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above whereas the rates for the censuses from 1981 onwards relate to the population aged seven years and above. Table No. 2.17 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.17: Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India, 2011 Census

North Eastern States/India	Literacy Rate (Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38
2. Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19
3. Manipur	83.58	70.26	76.94
4. Meghalaya	77.95	72.89	74.43
5. Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33
6. Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55
7. Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42
8. Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22
India	80.89	64.64	72.99

It is seen that the literacy rate of Manipur are found to be better as compared to that of all India both for males and females. The district wise distribution of literate population of

Manipur in 2011 shows that the percentage of rural literate population is highest in Senapati (20%) and urban literate in Imphal West (40%).



2.9 Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population :

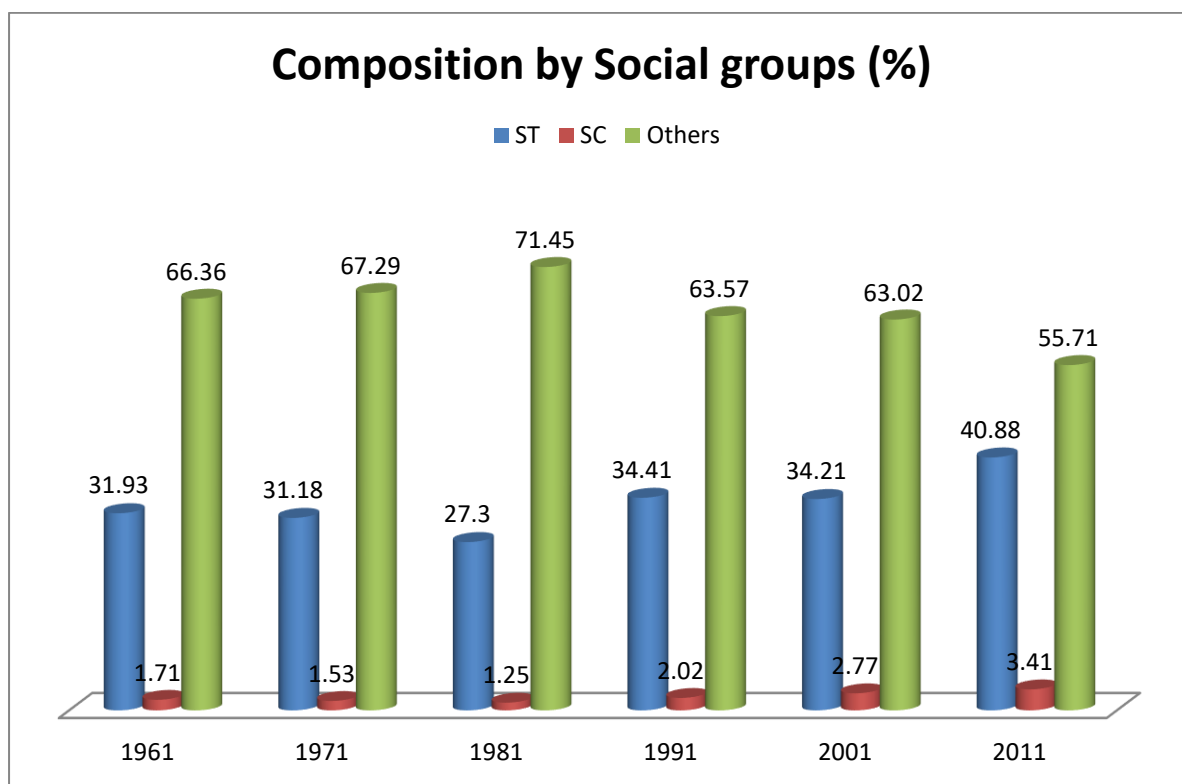
According to 2011 Census, the ST population constituted 40.88 % of the total state population while that of the SC is 3.41 %. Table No. 2.18 presents the SC and ST population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.18: Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Manipur by sex

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			% to total state population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961	6,886	6,490	13,376	1,23,162	1,25,887	2,49,049	1.71	31.93
1971	8,556	7,820	16,376	1,66,490	1,67,976	3,34,466	1.53	31.18
1981	9,075	8,678	17,753	1,96,455	1,91,522	3,87,977	1.25	27.30
1991	18,806	18,299	37,105	3,22,720	3,09,453	6,32,173	2.02	34.41
2001	29,934	30,103	60,037	3,74,319	3,66,822	7,41,141	2.77	34.20
2011	48,863	48,465	97,328	5,88,279	5,79,143	11,67,422	3.41	40.88

The Scheduled Tribes in Manipur are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui (substituted as Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei), Kacha Naga (substituted as Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme), Koirao (substituted as Koirao, Thangal), Koireng, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Purum, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Sahte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Poumei Naga, Tarao, Kharam, any Kuki tribes and Mate. And the Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar. Population of Manipur in respect of their Mother Tongue/ Language according to Census, 2011 can be seen at table No. 2(d) of Part-II.

The following chart shows the percentage distribution of population by different social groups.



According to the 2011 Census, about 95 % of the scheduled tribe population are found in the hill districts of Manipur while the remaining 5 % are in the valley districts. In the case of the scheduled caste population, about 98 % are concentrated in the valley districts as against 2 % in the hill districts. The distribution and percentage of the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population in the districts of Manipur and in the North Eastern States of India are shown in Table No. 2.19 and Table No. 2.20 respectively.

**Table No. 2.19: Districtwise distribution of ST and SC Population in Manipur,
2011 Census**

District/State	Scheduled Tribes (ST)				Scheduled Castes (SC)				% to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	ST	SC
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Senapati	214519	204691	419210	35.91	536	464	1000	1.03	87.49	0.21
Tamenglong	68226	66400	134626	11.53	17	5	22	0.02	95.72	0.02
Churachandpur	126328	128459	254787	21.82	244	199	443	0.46	92.94	0.16
Chandel	63622	64658	128280	10.99	321	219	540	0.56	88.97	0.55
Ukhrul	87970	85636	173606	14.87	160	88	248	0.26	94.35	0.25
Imphal East	13500	14157	27657	2.37	8055	7784	15839	16.27	6.06	3.47
Imphal West	11560	12601	24161	2.07	8308	8222	16530	16.98	4.66	3.19
Bishnupur	1625	1662	3287	0.28	11085	11028	22113	22.72	1.38	9.31
Thoubal	929	879	1808	0.15	20137	20456	40593	41.71	0.43	9.62
Manipur	588279	579143	1167422	100.0	48863	48465	97328	100.0	40.88	3.41

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

**Table No. 2.20: Percentage of SC and ST Population in North Eastern States of India,
2011 Census.**

North Eastern States/ India	Percentage to total Population	
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	68.79
2. Assam	7.15	12.45
3. Manipur	3.41	40.88
4. Meghalaya	0.58	86.15
5. Mizoram	0.11	94.43
6. Nagaland	-	86.48
7. Sikkim	2.65	19.33
8. Tripura	17.83	31.76
India	16.63	8.61

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.10 Population by Religion:

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur. The Hindus who constitute about 41.39% of the total population are mostly settled in the valley districts according to 2011 census. The Muslims who constitute about 8.39% of the total population are also settled in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians (41.29%) and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are also found in Manipur although the number is a few countable one. The distribution of the people following different religions in Manipur are shown below.

Table No. 2.21: Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1971-2011)

Religious Communities	Population				
	1971	1981	1991	2001*	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Hindu	6,32,597	8,53,180	10,59,470	9,96,894	11,81,876
2. Muslim	70,969	99,327	1,33,535	1,90,939	2,39,836
3. Christian	2,79,243	4,21,702	6,26,669	7,37,578	11,79,043
4. Sikh	1,028	992	1,301	1,653	1,527
5. Buddhist	495	473	711	1,926	7,084
6. Jain	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	1,692
7. Others	83,167	35,490	14,066	2,35,280	2,33,767
8. Religions not stated	3,846	8,814	60	1,057	10,969
Total	10,72,753	14,20,953	18,37,149	21,66,788	28,55,794

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

Population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. The population in the younger age-group 0-14 years had decreased from 43.1 % in 1961 to 30.2 % in 2011. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 51.1 % in 1961 to 62.5 % in 2011 Census.

With the improved health care in the State, the life expectancy of the people has also increased resulting in the higher proportion of senior citizens in the State. The population in the age group of 60 years and above has increased from 5.8 % in 1961 to 7.3 % in 2011. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table no. 2.22 below.

Table No. 2.22: Percentage Distribution of population of Manipur by age groups

Census Year	Age group (%)			
	0-14	15-59	60 and above	All ages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	43.1	51.1	5.8	100.0
1971	42.5	51.4	6.1	100.0
1981	39.3	54.7	6.0	100.0
1991	35.2	57.7	6.1	100.0
2001*	32.6	60.5	6.9	100.0
2011	30.2	62.5	7.3	100.0

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.12 Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates:

With the implementation of various socio-economic upliftment programmes, birth and death rates have been continuously decreasing since independence. In Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum is 14.6 in 2014 as against 15.8 in 2008 and the death rate is 4.3 as against 5.0 in the same period. The Rural and Urban break-up in respect of the birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates in Manipur are presented in Table No. 2.23 given below and North Eastern States of India, vis-à-vis All India are presented in Table No. 2 (c) of Part-II.

Table No. 2.23: Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur

Item		Year						
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Birth rate	Rural	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.4
	Urban	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.0
	Combined	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6
Death rate	Rural	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2
	Urban	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
	Combined	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3
Infant Mortality rate	Rural	16	18	15	11	10.0	10.0	12.0
	Urban	8	11	9	12	11.0	10.0	8.0
	Combined	14	16	14	11	10.0	10.0	11.0

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

2.13 Economic Classification:

The result obtained in the last decennial Census 2011 reveals that 45.68% of the population are workers whose main activity is participation in any economically productive activities.

2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers are broadly classified in two categories viz. (1) Main Workers and (2) Marginal Workers. Main workers are those who worked for a major period of the year (183 days or more) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The proportion of marginal workers to total population was 12 % in 2011 Census. Table No. 2.24 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur during the census year 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Table No. 2.24: Distribution of workers and non-workers of Manipur

Category	1991	% to total	2001 *	% to total	2011	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Main Workers:						
Male	4,14,812	44.21	4,30,227	39.27	6,15,135	42.76
Female	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39	3,59,028	25.33
Person	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43	9,74,163	34.11
Marginal Workers:						
Male	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85	1,24,273	8.64
Female	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63	2,06,174	14.55
Person	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19	3,30,447	11.57
Total Workers:						
Male	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12	7,39,408	51.40
Female	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02	5,65,202	39.88
Person	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62	13,04,610	45.68
Non-Workers:						
Male	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88	6,99,178	48.60
Female	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98	8,52,006	60.12
Person	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38	15,51,184	54.32
Total Population:						
Male	9,38,359	100.00	10,95,634	100.00	14,38,586	100.00
Female	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00	14,17,208	100.00
Person	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00	28,55,794	100.00

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.13.2 Composition of Workers:

The district-wise distribution of workers according to economic classification as per 2011 census are presented in Table No. 2.25 and Table No. 2.26.

Table No. 2.25: Distribution of workers by category in 2011 Census

District/State	Main + Marginal Workers				
	Total	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	233622	175127	11210	2185	42307
2. Tamenglong	70675	48849	1924	1710	18192
3. Churachandpur	122655	64834	8282	5067	44472
4. Chandel	76238	43255	8315	3040	21628
5. Ukhrul	87929	56815	3852	2233	25029
6. Imphal East	194848	36355	20250	21826	116417
7. Imphal West	213387	37107	12870	19918	143492
8. Bishnupur	109937	34358	15109	11567	48903
9. Thoubal	195319	77331	33106	21017	63865
Manipur	1304610	574031	114918	91356	524305

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Table No. 2.26: Main & Marginal Workers and Non-workers of Manipur by Districts (2011 Census)

District/State	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non-Workers	P.C. of workers to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	185725	47897	233622	245526	48.76
2. Tamenglong	55979	14696	70675	69976	50.25
3. Churachandpur	89779	32876	122655	151488	44.74
4. Chandel	53753	22485	76238	67944	52.88
5. Ukhrul	67724	20205	87929	96069	47.79
6. Imphal East	145343	49505	194848	261265	42.72
7. Imphal West	166009	47378	213387	304605	41.20
8. Bishnupur	76423	33514	109937	127462	46.31
9. Thoubal	133428	61891	195319	226849	46.27
Manipur	974163	330447	1304610	1551184	45.68

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

A comparative picture of Workers and Non-Workers of the North-Eastern States of India is presented in Table No. 2.27. Among the North-Eastern States of India, the percentage of workers to the total population is highest in Sikkim with 50.47 % while it is lowest in Assam with 38.36 %. In respect of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non-workers to total State population are 45.68 % and 54.32 % respectively.

Table No. 2.27: Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2011

North Eastern States/ India	Main Workers (in Nos.)				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arunachal Pradesh	2,48,120	20,259	4,728	2,05,614	4,78,721
Assam	31,38,554	9,03,294	2,42,071	44,03,204	86,87,123
Manipur	4,66,768	45,609	45,924	4,15,862	9,74,163
Meghalaya	4,11,270	1,14,642	11,969	3,83,694	9,21,575
Mizoram	2,02,514	26,464	5,459	1,80,593	4,15,030
Nagaland	4,20,379	22,571	9,525	2,88,704	7,41,179
Sikkim	82,707	11,582	2,888	1,33,220	2,30,397
Tripura	2,46,707	2,01,863	19,296	6,09,153	10,77,019
North-Eastern States	51,15,963	13,44,449	3,40,522	66,05,122	1,34,06,056
India	9,59,42,413	8,61,68,706	1,23,32,802	16,81,21,650	36,25,65,571

North Eastern States/ India	Marginal Workers (in Nos.)				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Arunachal Pradesh	54,603	15,912	3,637	34,784	1,08,936
Assam	9,23,073	9,42,052	2,49,250	11,68,192	32,82,567
Manipur	1,07,263	69,309	45,432	1,08,443	3,30,447
Meghalaya	83,405	83,722	8,519	88,398	2,64,044
Mizoram	27,089	15,323	2,393	26,870	71,675
Nagaland	1,17,323	40,391	13,313	61,916	2,32,943
Sikkim	34,694	14,404	2,255	26,388	77,741
Tripura	49,240	1,51,755	22,200	1,69,307	3,92,502
North-Eastern States	1,381,606	1,330,846	346,476	1,675,421	4,734,449
India	2,28,66,367	5,81,64,984	60,05,366	3,22,86,580	11,93,23,297

Contd.

Table No. 2.27: Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2011

North Eastern States/ India	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of workers to total population
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Arunachal Pradesh	5,87,657	7,96,070	13,83,727	42.47
Assam	1,19,69,690	1,92,35,886	3,12,05,576	38.36
Manipur	13,04,610	15,51,184	28,55,794	45.68
Meghalaya	11,85,619	17,81,270	29,66,889	39.96
Mizoram	4,86,705	6,10,501	10,97,206	44.36
Nagaland	9,74,122	10,04,380	19,78,502	49.24
Sikkim	3,08,138	3,02,439	6,10,577	50.47
Tripura	14,69,521	22,04,396	36,73,917	39.99
North-Eastern State	1,81,40,505	2,73,46,279	4,54,86,784	39.88
India	48,18,88,868	72,89,66,109	1,21,08,54,977	39.80

Concl.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2011 Census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 51.40 % and 39.88 % respectively as compared with All-India rates of 53.26 % of males and 25.51% of females. Table No. 2.28 shows the work participation rate of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.28: Work Participation Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India, 2011

North Eastern States/ India	Rural (%)			Urban (%)			Combined (%)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arunachal Pradesh	48.49	39.49	44.10	50.91	21.31	36.97	34.44	49.06	42.47
Assam	53.06	23.69	38.68	56.79	14.86	36.41	53.59	22.46	38.36
Manipur	52.01	42.73	47.44	49.87	33.17	41.41	51.40	39.88	45.68
Meghalaya	47.04	34.97	41.05	47.68	23.59	35.63	47.17	32.67	39.96
Mizoram	53.91	41.86	48.03	50.89	31.05	40.98	52.35	36.16	44.36
Nagaland	55.67	52.26	54.02	47.95	25.87	37.44	53.42	44.74	49.24
Sikkim	61.03	44.63	53.34	57.52	24.80	41.90	60.16	39.57	50.47
Tripura	55.35	26.28	41.15	56.97	16.00	36.76	55.77	23.57	39.99
India	53.03	30.02	41.83	53.76	15.44	35.31	53.26	25.51	39.79

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

2.14 Composition of population by disability:

United Nations (UN) convention on rights of persons with disabilities states that ‘Persons with disability (PWD)’ includes those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Article 41 of the Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all the citizens of the country including PWD without any discrimination. The following table presents data on PWD in Manipur according to 2001 and 2011 Population Census.

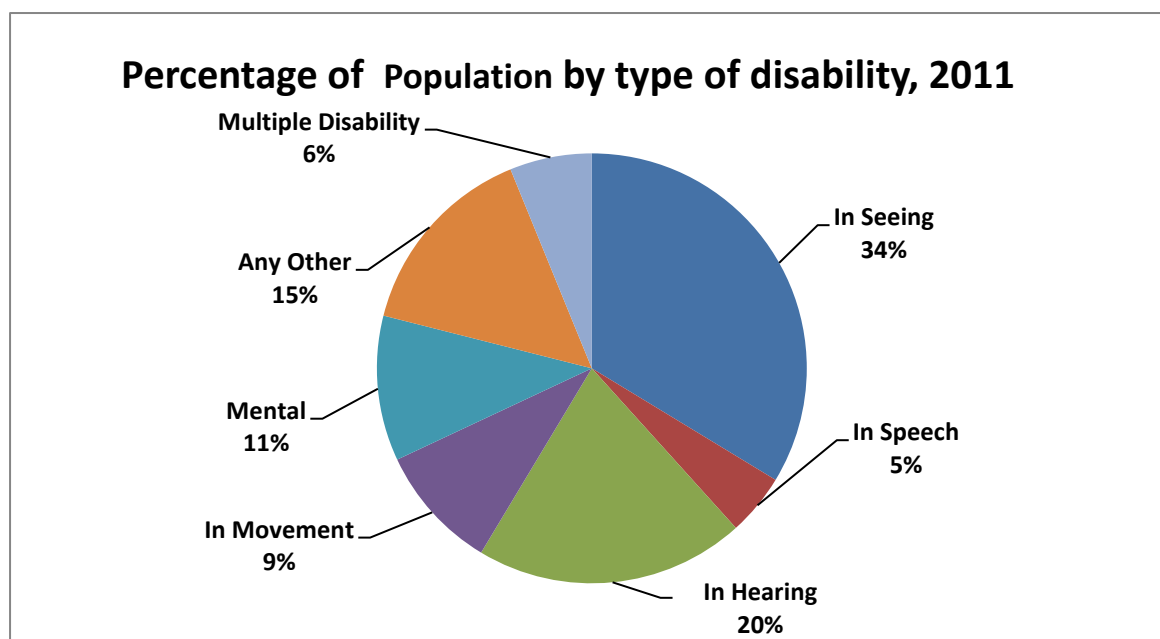
Table 2.29: Number of Disabled person by sector and type of disability in Manipur

Year	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Total No. of Disabled (4 to 10)	Number of disabled by Type of Disability						
			Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Move- ment	Mental	Any Other	Multiple Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2001*	Rural	20955	8733	1986	2447	4599	3190	-	-
	Urban	7421	2980	783	547	1578	1533	-	-
	Total	28376	11713	2769	2994	6177	4723	-	-
2011	Rural	36051	12461	1676	7756	3286	3595	5076	2201
	Urban	18059	5765	828	3228	1807	2316	2974	1141
	Total	54110	18226	2504	10984	5093	5911	8050	3342

*Excludes 3 Sub-Division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Graphical presentation of the percentage of disabled persons in Manipur according to 2011 Census:



CHAPTER III

STATE INCOME AND PRICES

State Domestic Product (SDP) is one of the most important economic indicators to measure the growth and structural changes in the economy of the State. SDP is also approximated as the 'State Income'. The estimates of SDP are prepared both at constant and current prices. The estimates of SDP at constant prices reflect the growth in production, while the estimates at current prices depict the combined effect of growth in production as well as changes in price levels of goods and services produced. The method of estimation/ coverage of items/ sub-sector classification sometimes undergo changes with change in base year. The sector level estimates for the new series with base 2011-12 gives the value added at basic prices. The taxes on the Products is added to the total value added at basic prices, while the subsidies on the products is deducted to derive the State Domestic Product at Market Prices. The estimates of value added with base 2011-12 is prepared at basic prices while the earlier series had been prepared at factor cost. Further, the classification of economic activities across industry group has been changed in accordance with NIC 2008. Therefore, the estimates for the new series are not strictly comparable with the earlier series. A distinct feature of the new series is the classification of taxes and subsidies as product and production, depending on whether they are paid/received on the factors of production or on per unit of output according to the System of National Accounts (SNA). In the earlier series, the indirect taxes, such as customs, excise, sales tax and service tax, were classified as 'product' taxes and the remaining indirect taxes and land revenue were treated as 'production taxes'. In the case of subsidies, the total subsidies were net of the production subsidies as given in the annual reports of Non-Departmental Enterprises, to obtain the product subsidy.

Production Tax / Production Subsidy

Production tax or production subsidy is paid/received on the factors of production of land, labour, capital, irrespective of the volume of production. For instance, land revenue and stamp tax are treated as production taxes, while, the input subsidies to farmers, some mining industries, etc. have been treated as production subsidies.

Product Tax/Product Subsidy

Product Tax / Product Subsidy is paid/received on per unit of output. Some examples are- excise tax, sales tax or subsidies on LPG cylinder, subsidy given to Food Corporation of India (FCI), subsidy provided to banks for providing cheap loans to beneficiaries, subsidy given to insurance corporations for providing insurance at subsidised rates.

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices (GSDP):

The money value of all the goods and services produced by the State during a specified period, generally one year before making any adjustment for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is known as GSDP at Market Prices. The GSDP of Manipur at Market Prices from

2011-12 to 2019-20 at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1: Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Market Prices, 2011-12 to 2019-20

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12=100) prices	
	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	12,91,460	-	12,91,460	-
2012-13	13,74,324	6.42	12,99,281	0.61
2013-14	16,18,204	17.75	14,11,509	8.64
2014-15	18,12,905	12.03	15,24,490	8.00
2015-16	19,53,067	7.73	16,42,368	7.73
2016-17	21,29,389	9.03	17,08,192	4.01
2017-18 (Q)	23,96,777	12.56	17,89,322	4.75
2018-19 (A)	26,97,882	12.56	19,33,317	8.05
2019-20 (P)	30,13,195	11.69	20,90,825	8.15

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

The above table reveals that the GSDP of Manipur State at Market Prices in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The exponential growth rates between 2011-12 to 2019-20 is worked out to be 10.59% and 6.02% for current and constant (2011-12) prices respectively. The sector wise revised estimates of Gross State Value Added at basic prices at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2011-12 to 2019-20 are given in Table No. 3(a) and 3(b) of Part II.

3.1.1 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Prices:

NSDP at Market Prices is the value of all goods and services produced in the State during a specified period, after making adjustments for the Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). The revised NSDP at Market Prices at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2: Net State Domestic Product of Manipur at Market Prices, 2011-12 to 2019-20

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12=100) prices	
	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)	NSDP (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual growth rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	11,50,107	-	11,50,107	-
2012-13	12,18,809	5.97	11,51,507	0.12
2013-14	14,43,963	18.47	12,51,946	8.72
2014-15	16,27,535	12.71	13,61,517	8.75
2015-16	17,49,310	7.48	14,63,516	7.49
2016-17	19,13,227	9.37	15,20,095	3.87
2017-18 (Q)	21,54,848	12.63	15,84,985	4.27
2018-19 (A)	24,34,073	12.96	17,16,030	8.27
2019-20 (P)	27,27,290	12.05	18,60,690	8.43

Q: Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at Market Prices at constant prices is projected to increase from Rs. 11,50,107 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs.18,60,690 lakhs in 2019-20 with an exponential growth rate of 6.01%. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Value Added at basic prices at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

3.1.2 Sectoral Composition :

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into the following three major sectors.

- (i) Primary sector consists of agriculture including livestock, forestry & logging, fishing and Mining/Quarrying. Agriculture proper and livestock contribute a major share within the primary sector.
- (ii) Secondary sector includes manufacturing (Registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply.
- (iii) Tertiary sector consists of transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling, business services and legal services, public administration and other services.

Sectoral Percentage Contribution by the major sectors of gross and net SVP at basic prices are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

Table No. 3.3: Percentage Contribution of Gross State Value Added of Manipur at basic prices by major sectors at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2011-12=100) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	19.77	15.39	64.84	100.00	19.77	15.39	64.84	100.00
2012-13	21.65	14.01	64.34	100.00	21.30	14.16	64.54	100.00
2013-14	22.02	13.54	64.44	100.00	20.88	14.98	64.14	100.00
2014-15	22.41	14.87	62.72	100.00	19.66	17.06	63.28	100.00
2015-16	20.89	15.52	63.59	100.00	17.13	18.59	64.28	100.00
2016-17	20.54	14.29	65.17	100.00	17.77	17.15	65.08	100.00
2017-18 (Q)	21.50	13.38	65.12	100.00	18.15	16.35	65.50	100.00
2018-19 (A)	21.40	13.52	65.08	100.00	17.64	16.88	65.48	100.00
2019-20 (P)	21.33	13.72	64.95	100.00	17.31	17.31	65.38	100.00

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.4: Percentage Contribution of Net State Value Added of Manipur at basic prices by major sectors at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (2011-12) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	20.39	14.89	64.72	100.00	20.39	14.89	64.72	100.00
2012-13	22.34	13.39	64.27	100.00	22.01	13.53	64.46	100.00
2013-14	22.69	12.85	64.46	100.00	21.59	14.40	64.01	100.00
2014-15	23.05	14.65	62.30	100.00	20.14	17.04	62.82	100.00
2015-16	21.45	15.44	63.11	100.00	17.46	18.81	63.73	100.00
2016-17	21.04	14.02	64.94	100.00	18.21	17.12	64.67	100.00
2017-18 (Q)	22.18	13.10	64.72	100.00	18.75	16.30	64.95	100.00
2018-19 (A)	22.07	13.32	64.61	100.00	18.22	16.94	64.84	100.00
2019-20 (P)	22.00	13.57	64.43	100.00	17.91	17.45	64.64	100.00

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.3 Per Capita Income:

Per Capita Income (PCI) is generally considered as the most effective indicator for ascertaining the economic welfare of a state. It enables us to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

The PCI of Manipur at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices in 2019-20 are estimated to be Rs.79,296 and Rs. 54,099 respectively, showing an increase of 9.66 % and 6.12% over the previous year. The trend of the PCI of Manipur and India at current and constant (2011-12=100) prices are presented in Table No. 3.5 below.

Table No. 3.5: PCI at Current and Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (Manipur vis-à-vis India)

Year	At Current Prices (In Rs.)				At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (In Rs.)			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate (%)	All India	Annual Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	39,762	-	63,462	-	39,762	-	63,462	-
2012-13	41,230	3.69	70,983	11.85	38,954	(-)2.03	65,538	3.27
2013-14	47,798	15.93	79,118	11.46	41,441	6.38	68,572	4.63
2014-15	52,717	10.29	86,647	9.52	44,101	6.42	72,805	6.17
2015-16	55,447	5.18	94,731	9.33	46,389	5.19	77,826	6.90
2016-17	59,345	7.03	1,03,870	9.65	47,151	1.64	82,229	5.66
2017-18 (Q)	65,411	10.22	1,14,958	10.67	48,113	2.04	87,623	6.56
2018-19 (A)	72,311	10.55	1,26,406	9.96	50,980	5.96	92,565	5.64
2019-20 (P)	79,296	9.66	1,35,050	6.84	54,099	6.12	96,563	4.32

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.1.4 Growth Trend:

The growth of Gross and Net State Value Added at basic prices at current prices during 2011-12 to 2019-20 is shown at Table No. 3.6.

Table No. 3.6 : Annual growth trend in the Gross and Net State Value Added by major sectors at current prices

Year	GSVA (%)				NSVA (%)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	18.10	(-)1.9	6.99	7.82	17.83	(-)3.31	6.80	7.55
2013-14	17.36	11.53	15.60	15.14	17.66	11.20	16.17	15.84
2014-15	14.82	23.87	9.78	12.80	15.41	29.45	9.78	13.59
2015-16	(-)0.72	11.20	8.01	6.53	(-)1.27	11.87	7.53	6.14
2016-17	5.62	(-)1.11	10.04	7.38	5.48	(-)2.32	10.65	7.54
2017-18 (Q)	19.09	6.56	13.75	13.82	20.23	6.52	13.67	14.05
2018-19 (A)	12.06	13.76	12.48	12.56	12.42	14.85	12.78	12.97
2019-20 (P)	11.31	13.34	11.47	11.69	11.70	14.21	11.74	12.06

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

P : Projected Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.2 Prices:

Every commodity/item produced bears a price. They are based on the factors of production. Prices are the signals to both producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production whereas the producers (firms/business house) sell goods and buy factors of production. Every price level plays an important role in the economy of a state/country.

In an open economy, the price situation in the State is bound to be influenced by the price behaviour in the country. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. For assessing the price situation of the state,

the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur collects on a regular basis, the prices of essential commodities and cost of services to consumers from selected centres in urban and rural areas. The movements in these prices are reflected in the wholesale price index numbers as well as consumer price index numbers of different subsets of the population such as Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers etc.

3.2.1 Consumer Price Index Number:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers which were popularly termed as Cost of Living Index Numbers are designed to measure by means of appropriate weighting the average change in the prices paid by the ultimate consumers for specified quantities of goods and services. There are three essential ingredients of Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPIN), namely (i) the relative importance of consumer goods and services expressed as the percentage share of expenditure on items in relation to the total consumption expenditure known as “Weighting Diagram”, (ii) Base year prices which are generally taken as the 12 months average to remove the seasonal effects, and (iii) current prices.

3.2.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for Industrial Workers (IW) are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. CPI-IW for Manipur is not yet constructed. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers is a better indicator of the increase in the price level of the items of common consumption. Trend of the index is shown in the chart below.



Table No. 3.7 presents the monthly All India Consumer Price Index Number (General Index) for Industrial Workers.

Table No. 3.7: Monthly All India CPI Number for Industrial Workers

(2001=100)

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January	188	198	221	237	254	269	274	288	307
February	185	199	223	238	253	267	274	287	307
March	185	201	224	239	254	268	275	287	309
April	186	205	226	242	256	271	277	288	312
May	187	206	228	244	258	275	278	289	314
June	189	208	231	246	261	277	280	291	316
July	193	212	235	252	263	280	285	301	319
August	194	214	237	253	264	278	285	301	320
September	197	215	238	253	266	277	285	301	322
October	198	217	241	253	269	278	287	302	325
November	199	218	243	253	270	277	288	302	328
December	197	219	239	253	269	275	286	301	-
Annual	192	209	232	247	261	274	281	295	316

– Not Available

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, Shimla

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 316 in 2019 which is about 7.12% higher as compared to 2018 level of 295. All-India CPI/IW number for the years 2011 to 2018 are presented in the following Table No. 3.8.

Table No. 3.8: All India CPI Number for Industrial Workers

(Base: 2001=100)

Year	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers			
	General Index	Food	Percentage change over previous year	
			General Index	Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011	192	204	-	-
2012	209	223	8.85	9.31
2013	232	254	11.00	13.90
2014	247	271	6.47	6.69
2015	261	288	5.67	6.27
2016	274	304	4.98	5.90
2017	281	308	2.55	0.98
2018	295	310	4.98	0.65
2019	316	326	7.12	5.16

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, Shimla

3.2.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPIN) for Agricultural Labourers (AL) is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla based on the price data furnished by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPIN for Agricultural Labourers (AL) and Rural Labourers (RL) with 1986-87 as the base year w.e.f. November, 1995. The annual average General indices is presented in Table No. 3.9 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table No. 3.9: CPIN for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers

(1986-87 = 100)

Category	Agricultural Year (July to June)	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	% Change	General Index	% Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agricultural Labourers (AL)	2014-15	787	-	808	-
	2015-16	811	3.05	847	4.83
	2016-17	834	2.83	873	3.07
	2017-18	866	3.84	893	2.29
	2018-19	910	5.08	920	3.02
Rural Labourers (RL)	2014-15	790	-	811	-
	2015-16	814	3.03	852	5.06
	2016-17	839	2.82	879	3.17
	2017-18	866	3.21	900	2.39
	2018-19	914	5.54	927	3.00

Note: Linking factor at All India Level for Conversion of Current Series on base 1986 87=100 to old base 1960-61=100 is 5.89 for General Index in respect of Indices of Agricultural Labourers.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment

3.2.4 CPIN for Rural, Urban and Combined (2012=100)

With the discontinuation of the construction of the CPI (UNME) w.e.f. April, 2008 the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2015 with 2012 as the base year. The provisional Consumer Price Index for the month of November, 2019 is shown at Table No. 3.10.

Table No. 3.10: CPI for Rural/Urban/Combined for the month of November, 2019

(2012=100)

Sl. No.	Sub-Group/Group	Manipur			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Food and beverages	-	-	-	150.9	153.6	151.9
2.	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	-	-	-	167.2	169.9	167.9
3.	Fuel and light	-	-	-	148.4	132.2	142.3
4.	Clothing, bedding and footwear	-	-	-	151.5	144.2	148.6
5.	Housing	-	-	-	NA	153.5	153.5
6.	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	146.1	136.3	141.3
7.	General	179.4	152.2	170.8	149.9	147.0	148.6

- Not Available

Source: Central Statistics Office, MoSPI, Government of India

3.2.5 Farm Harvest Prices:

Farm prices is the average wholesale price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer at the village site during the specified harvesting period. Farm Harvest Prices of principal crops of Manipur is shown at the table given below:

Table 3.11: Farm Harvest Prices of principal crops of Manipur*(Rs. Per Qtl.)*

Item	Year				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Autumn Paddy	1441	1433	1593	1550	NT
2. Winter Paddy	1504	1508	1636	1612	2023
3. Maize	1377	1425	1497	1929	1650
4. Mustard seeds	2983	3000	4200	3000	3000
5. Chilies	26645	29126	31616	38700	35200
6. Ginger	3444	3500	2758	1890	1892
7. Potato	1183	1211	1350	1583	1356
8. Cabbage	7002	730	1064	1592	1050
9. Cauliflower	1678	1621	2051	3011	2231
10. Banana	3493	3604	3356	2944	3025
11. Pineapple Queen	792	850	891	808	861
12. Pineapple Que	1282	1329	1447	1316	1113
13. Papaya	1605	1684	1785	1701	2140
14. Sugarcane	777	840	916	741	663

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

3.2.6 Wholesale Price:

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is affected. It measures the rate of inflation but could not reveal the real increase in the burden to be borne by the ultimate consumers/households. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities are shown in Part II. The following Table No. 3.12 represents price behaviours, of the item shown, in Manipur.

Table No. 3.12: Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities

(in Rs.)							
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2867	2825	2875	3117	4250
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	3646	4123	4946	4175	4029
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	825	468	697	468*	480*
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1561	1675	1595	1518	1525
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1245	1996	1363	1873	1567
7.	Onion	Qtl.	3808	2263	3029	2946	3546
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	14529	NT	13178	14083	15250
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	12579	16583	12125	8417	9000
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	550	550	602	625	640

*50kg

NT – No Transaction

Source: A.O. (M.I.), Manipur

A new series for All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers (WPIN) with 2011-12 as the base year has also been compiled and is shown at Table No. 3.13.

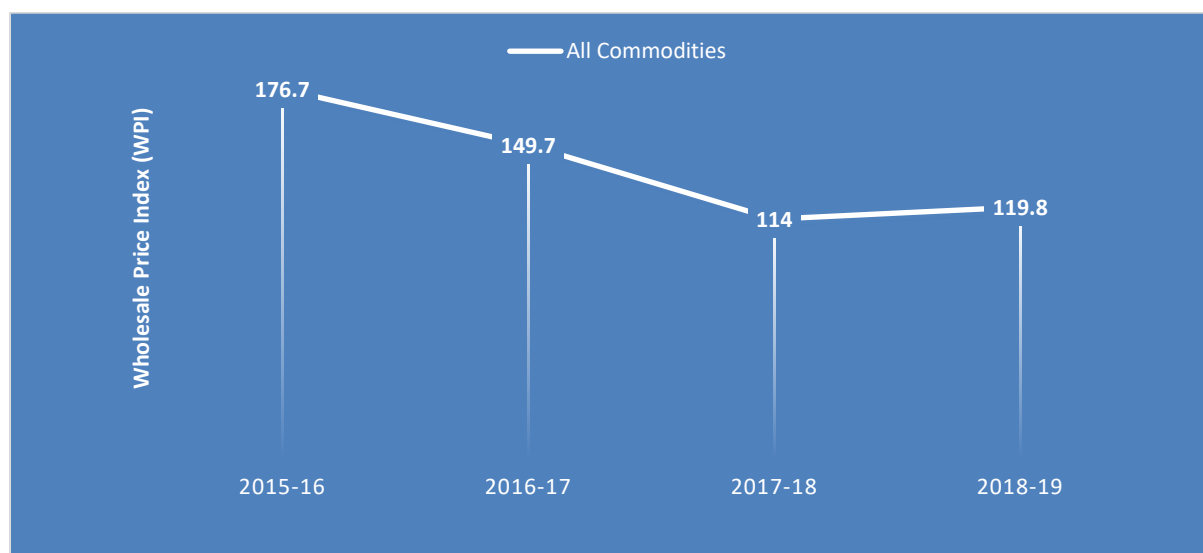
Table No. 3.13: All India Wholesale Price Index Number

2011-12 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price				
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants (Lube oil)	Manufactured Products	All Commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2015-16	249.7	179.7	277.5	153.4	176.7
2016-17	228.6	162.6	277.5	132.5	149.7
2017-18	130.5	93.4	114.0	113.7	114.0
2018-19	134.3	104.1	124.8	117.8	119.8

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

The annual trend of the WPI (All Commodities) is presented diagrammatically as seen below.



3.2.7 Retail Prices:

The Retail Price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. Table No. 3.14 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 2013 to 2019 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities are shown in Table No. 3(g) of Part-II.

**Table No. 3.14: Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities
(Imphal Khwai Bazar)**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Rice (local)	Kg.	25	31	32	31	32	33	45
2.	Sugar	Kg.	39	NA	38	42	52	50	50
3.	Salt	Kg.	15	16	16	18	20	20	21
4.	Mustard oil	Kg.	113	115	115	122	146	140	140
5.	Milk	Lit.	39	40	40	42	50	50	50
6.	Potato	Kg.	21	19	18	27	22	23	19
7.	Onion	Kg.	36	30	43	33	34	36	40
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	183	80	180	192	297	300	300
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	80	180	95	162	133	110	103
10.	Firewood (Splitted)	40Kgs	250	250	250	250	300	300	300

NA: Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

CHAPTER IV

STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

A budget is the statement of the financial plan of a Government. It contains the details of revenue and expenditure of the last completed financial year, the probable revenue and expenditure estimates for the current year and the estimates of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditure for the next financial year. Thus, the budget is an important financial document which serves as a useful instrument for economic and monetary policy.

4.1.1 State Budget:

The budget of a State for every financial year (1st April to 31st March) is prepared by the State Government. State Budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipt and expenditure of the State. It shows the financial accounts of the previous year and revised estimates of current year and the budget estimates of the coming year.

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts as shown below.

- Part I - Consolidated Fund
- Part II - Contingency Fund
- Part III - Public Account.

The budget relating to Part I i.e., the Consolidated Fund consists of revenue and expenditure of the State Government which are presented under three divisions viz., Revenue Account, Capital Account and Debt Account. The revenue account consists of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of these revenues. Capital account consists of capital receipts (market loans, external assistance, repayment of debt etc.) and the expenditure met out of these capital receipts. The Contingency Fund refers to the fund which is at the disposal of the Government meant to meet unforeseen and emergent expenditure pending authorization of the Legislature. The State Legislature has not yet constituted the Contingency Fund in Manipur and as such the accounts of the Government of Manipur are shown under Part I and III only. Part III i.e., the Public Account comprises of unfunded debt, deposits and advances, and remittances.

The combined effect of the transaction in the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account presents the overall budgetary position with the surplus (+) or deficit (-) thereof. The summarized picture of the budgetary position of Manipur for the last few years is shown in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1: Summary Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars		2017-18 (Accounts)	2018-19 (Revised Estimates)	2019-20 (Budget Estimates)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Consolidated Fund	Receipt	1166176.19	1440658.10	1458319.04
	Expenditure	1138124.08	1665079.84	1604111.75
	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	28052.11	(-)224421.74	(-)145792.71
1.1 Revenue Account	Receipt	1035783.46	1219841.60	1315739.54
	Expenditure	927400.32	1218997.16	1278071.48
	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	108383.14	844.44	37668.06
1.2 Capital Disbursement		142830.50	308814.14	226666.17
1.3 Public Debt	Receipt	129590.56	220437.00	142200.00
	Expenditure	67553.26	136968.53	99074.09
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	62037.30	83468.47	43125.91
1.4 Loans & Advancement	Advances	340.00	300.01	300.01
	Recoveries	802.17	379.50	379.50
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	462.17	79.49	79.49
2. Public Account		(-)9580.77	(-)4000.00	5250.00
2.1 Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	Receipt	30202.34	30300.00	45050.00
	Disbursement	30549.90	25300.00	30800.00
	Net	(-)347.56	5000.00	14250.00
2.2 Reserve Fund	Receipt	17622.80	7555.00	9568.00
	Disbursement	18692.80	7555.00	9568.00
	Net	(-)1070.00	0.00	0.00
2.3 Deposit & Advances	Receipt	51105.12	42000.00	42000.00
	Disbursement	53543.37	51000.00	51000.00
	Net	(-)2438.25	(-)9000.00	(-)9000.00
2.4 Suspense & Miscellaneous	Receipt	1224967.58	1214547.67	1214547.67
	Disbursement	1224638.83	1214547.67	1214547.67
	Net	328.75	0.00	0.00
2.5 Remittances	Receipt	147538.60	240000.00	240000.00
	Expenditure	153592.31	240000.00	240000.00
	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(-)6053.71	0.00	0.00
Total	Receipt	2637612.63	2975060.77	3009484.71
	Expenditure	2619141.29	3203482.51	3150027.42
	Increase(+)/Decrease (-) in cash balance	18471.34	(-)228421.74	(-)140542.71
Opening Balance		(-)15039.27	3432.34	(-)224989.40
Closing Balance		3432.07	(-)224989.40	(-)365532.11

Note : Data for 2017-18 is culled out from the Finance Accounts, 2017-18 while the figure for 2018-19 (RE) & 2019-20 (BE) is obtained from Annual Financial Statement, 2019-20

The overall budget for a particular financial year shows either surplus/deficit which represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts and represents the financing of the revenue expenditure by borrowings etc. In other words, the existence of revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State Government were not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. The State had revenue surplus as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial share of the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus.

Table No. 4.2: Trend in Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Manipur
(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(RE)	2019-20(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Revenue Receipts	912912.26	1035783.46	1219841.60	1315739.54
1. Tax revenue	434380.28	494526.95	558585.00	639575.98
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	375712.00	415433.38	454678.00	521122.00
1.2 State Taxes	58668.28	79093.57	103907.00	118453.98
2. Non- Tax revenue	478531.98	541256.51	661256.60	676163.56
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	462051.91	523849.32	643849.40	647886.00
2.2 State	16480.07	17407.19	17407.20	28277.56
B. Revenue Expenditure	818476.11	927400.32	1218997.16	1278071.48
1. Social Services	205676.10	256941.83	342478.24	351062.80
2. Economic Services	234296.52	250361.47	378577.22	384640.78
3. General Services	342118.41	366687.93	431297.14	484940.05
4. Other Miscellaneous	36385.08	53409.09	66644.56	57427.85
C. Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	94436.15	108383.14	844.44	37668.06

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

State Government has two sources of income viz., Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. Tax Revenue is further sub-divided into (a) Share in Central taxes and (b) State's own tax. Non-tax revenue is divided into (a) State's own non-tax and (b) Grant and contributions from the Central Government.

The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs. 5,653.55 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 13157.40 crores in 2019-20 (B.E.) as evident from Table No. 4(a) of Part II. The Revenue Expenditure increased from Rs. 5006.92 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 12780.71 crores in 2019-20 (B.E.).

4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by about 14.50 % in 2019-20 (BE) over the previous year. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government derived from its own source as well as Central Grants and its share in the Central Tax.

Table No. 4.3: Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Category of Receipts	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. TAX REVENUE				
A. Taxes on property and capital Transaction				
(i) Land Revenue	190.72	144.16	237.00	270.18
(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	1002.73	1398.32	1404.00	1600.56
(iii) Other taxes	2376.92	2431.86	3705.00	4223.70
Sub- Total (A)	3570.37	3974.34	5346.00	6094.44
B. Taxes on commodities and services				
(i) Sales tax	49964.99	38558.43	25303.00	28845.42
(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	2503.95	3613.84	3972.00	4528.08
(iii) State Excise	932.31	936.75	771.00	878.94
(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	99.76	112.88	1788.00	2038.32
(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	0.57	0.25	-	-
(vi) Other taxes and duties	1596.33	1744.24	518.00	590.52
(vii) State Good and Services Tax	-	30152.84	66209.00	75478.26
Sub- Total (B)	55097.91	75119.23	98561.00	112359.54
C. States' own tax revenue (A + B)	58668.28	79093.57	103907.00	118453.98
D. Share in Central taxes	375712.00	415433.38	454678.00	521122.00
Total (I)	434380.28	494526.95	558585.00	639575.98
II. NON - TAX REVENUE				
(i) Grants from the Centre	462051.91	523849.32	643849.40	647886.00
(ii) Other non- tax revenue (State)	14507.04	15480.06	15480.06	26254.06
(iii) Other fiscal & interest receipts (State)	1973.03	1927.13	1927.13	2023.49
Total (II)	478531.98	541256.51	661256.59	676163.55
Grand Total of Revenue Receipts (I + II)				
	912912.26	1035783.46	1219841.59	1315739.53

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

Source:- Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

4.1.2.2 Non-Tax Revenue:

Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services. The budget for 2019-20 (BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs. 6761.64 crores as against Rs. 6612.57 crores in 2018-19 (RE). Grants from Central Government increased from Rs. 4620.52 crores in 2016-17 to Rs.5238.49 crores in 2017-18. However, the total grant expected to receive was Rs. 6438.49 crores and Rs. 6478.86 crores in 2018-19 (RE) and 2019-20 (BE) respectively. The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4 (a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipts of the State has been estimated at Rs. 12198.42 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2018-19 as against Rs. 10357.83 crores in 2017-18 showing an increase of 17.77 % over the actual estimates of 2017-18. The budget estimates shows total revenue receipts of Rs. 13157.40 crores in 2019-20 (BE). Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

Table No. 4.4: Revenue Receipts from 2015-16 to 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue		
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2016-17	375712.00	58668.28	434380.28
2017-18	415433.38	79093.57	494526.95
2018-19 (RE)	454678.00	103907.00	558585.00
2019-20 (BE)	521122.00	118453.98	639575.98

Year	Non-Tax Revenue			Total Revenue receipts
	Own Non-Tax	Grants & Contributions	Total	
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2016-17	16480.07	462051.91	478531.98	912912.26
2017-18	17407.19	523849.32	541256.51	1035783.46
2018-19 (RE)	17407.20	643849.40	661256.60	1219841.60
2019-20 (BE)	28277.56	647886.00	676163.56	1315739.54

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

Source: Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the North Eastern States of India is presented in Table No.4.5. As far as State's own Revenue is concerned, Manipur's contribution is very low. The table reveals that the tax and non-tax revenue raised by the State Government of Manipur constitutes only 8.52 % and 1.43 % respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (37.27 %) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (52.78 %).

Table No. 4.5: Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India, 2018-19

(Rs. in crores)

North Eastern States of India	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue			Total revenue receipts
	State own tax revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	States own Non-Tax Revenue	Grants from the Centre	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Arunachal Pradesh (RE)	1200.00 <u>6.08</u>	10436.14 <u>52.84</u>	11636.14 <u>58.92</u>	825.00 <u>4.18</u>	7287.90 <u>36.90</u>	8112.90 <u>41.08</u>	19749.04 <u>100.00</u>
Assam (BE)	11640.23 <u>15.70</u>	31906.77 <u>43.05</u>	43547.00 <u>58.75</u>	8191.67 <u>11.05</u>	22379.83 <u>30.20</u>	30571.50 <u>41.25</u>	74118.50 <u>100.00</u>
Manipur (RE)	1039.07 <u>8.52</u>	4546.78 <u>37.27</u>	5585.85 <u>45.79</u>	174.07 <u>1.43</u>	6438.49 <u>52.78</u>	6612.56 <u>54.21</u>	12198.41 <u>100.00</u>
Meghalaya (BE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram (RE)	483.34 <u>5.57</u>	3389.80 <u>39.08</u>	3873.14 <u>44.65</u>	323.85 <u>3.73</u>	4476.92 <u>51.62</u>	4800.77 <u>55.35</u>	8673.91 <u>100.00</u>
Nagaland (RE)	711.05 <u>5.94</u>	3792.42 <u>31.67</u>	4503.47 <u>37.61</u>	347.10 <u>2.90</u>	7124.45 <u>59.49</u>	7471.55 <u>62.39</u>	11975.02 <u>100.00</u>
Sikkim (RE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura (BE)	1709.00 <u>12.20</u>	5747.00 <u>41.01</u>	7456.00 <u>53.21</u>	281.36 <u>2.01</u>	6275.85 <u>44.78</u>	6557.21 <u>46.79</u>	14013.21 <u>100.00</u>

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

Note : Underlined Figures are percentages to total revenue receipts

Source:

1. Economic Review of Tripura, 2017-18
2. Budget at A Glance 2019-20, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
3. Annual Financial Statement 2019-20, Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram
4. Annual Financial Statement 2018-19, Assam

4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

The revenue expenditure of State Government under broad category are presented in Table No. 4.6 and the detail break up in Table No. 4(b) of Part II of this publication.

Table No. 4.6: Revenue Expenditure of State Government of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Economic Services	270681.60	303770.56	445221.78	442068.63
2. Social Services	205676.10	256941.83	342478.24	351062.80
3. General Services	342118.41	366687.93	431297.14	484940.05
Grand Total	818476.11	927400.32	1218997.16	1278071.48

RE = Revised Estimates

BE = Budget Estimates

Source: Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

The total expenditure of State Government of Manipur was Rs. 1070230.82 lakhs in 2017-18 which shows an increase of 10.58 % over the previous year as evident from Table No.4.7.

Table No. 4.7 Total Expenditure of Manipur

Year	Expenditure	
	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	Growth (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2013-14	701072.18	-
2014-15	859973.15	22.67
2015-16	862044.11	0.24
2016-17	967833.07	12.27
2017-18	1070230.82	10.58

Source: Finance Accounts & Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

4.2 Planning:

The Government of India had set up the Planning Commission in 1950 to assess the human and physical resources of the state and prepare plans for the effective use of these resources. The first five-year plan of India was presented to the Parliament of India on 8th December, 1951 by the first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. After the launching of the First Five Year Plan (FYP) on 1st April, 1951, subsequent five-year plans followed. In between, there had been some annual plans. With the launching of the 1st FYP in 1951 for India, the process of Planned Economic Development also started in Manipur. Twelve (12) Five Year Plan and five (5) Annual Plan were implemented in Manipur. However, the concept of five year plan/ annual plan is no longer in vogue. Hence, the function of Planning Department has undergone some changes with the restructure of the Planning Commission into National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog at the Centre.

4.2.1 National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog vide Notification No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab dated 16th February, 2015 to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950 to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. The NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The functions of the NITI Aayog is given below:

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress
- To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections
- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.

- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery
- To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above

NITI Aayog has also been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister.

The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt . of India has already undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. To achieve these tasks, the draft mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI.

4.2.2 Aspirational Districts Programme:

On the 75th anniversary of the Quit India Movement on 9th August 2017, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India interacted with the District Collectors through video conference and stated that “when the socio-economic conditions improve in the 100 most backward districts, it would give a big boost to overall development of the country”. Launching this programme in

January, 2018, the Prime Minister addressed the Collectors of all aspirational districts and gave a call for a concerted effort to turn these districts around.

- **Core strategy of the programme:** The broad contours of the programme are Convergence (of Central & State level ‘Prabhari’ Officers & District Collectors), and Competition among districts driven by a spirit of mass Movement. With States as the main driver, this program focus on the strength of each district, identify low-hanging fruits for immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.
- **Selection of districts:** The districts were identified from at least one from each state, in a transparent manner by a committee of Senior Officers to the Government of India, in consultation with State Officials using a composite index of key data sets that included deprivation enumerated under the Socio- Economic Caste Census, key health and education sector performance and state of basic infrastructure. NITI Aayog in partnership with the Government of Andhra Pradesh has created a dashboard for monitoring the real-time progress of the districts. Key district level officials involved in collection and evaluation of data underwent training on March 23, 2018 on how to use the dashboard and generate MIS (Management Information System) reports. Districts were ranked based on progress made ‘delta ranking’ on a real-time basis. On June 2018, NITI Aayog has calculated the baseline ranking for the hundred and eight (108) aspirational districts by using the latest available data collected from the respective ministries which can be seen at Table No 4(d) of Part II.
- **Institutional framework:** This programme is a policy priority of Government of India. NITI Aayog anchors the programme with support from Central Ministries and the State Governments.
- **Focus areas:** The Government is committed to raising the living standards of its citizens and ensuring inclusive growth for all “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas”. To enable optimum utilization of their potential, this program focuses closely on improving people’s ability to participate fully in the vibrant economy. The programme focusses on 5 (five) main themes viz., (i) Health & Nutrition (ii) Education (iii) Agriculture & Water Resources (iv) Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and (v) Basic Infrastructure. The weight and number of data-points of the theme is as shown below:

Theme	Weight	Data- points
Health & Nutrition	30%	31
Education	30%	14
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	12
Financial Inclusion	5%	6
Skill Development	5%	10
Basic Infrastructure	10%	8
Total	100%	81

- After several rounds of consultations with various stakeholders, certain performance indicators have been chosen to measure progress of the districts. Districts are aspiring to first catch-up with the best district within their State, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with, and learning from others in the spirit of competitive & cooperation federalism.

4.2.3 Most & Least Improved Districts :

One of the core strategies of the programme is to ensure that District teams have the benefit of current data so that they can fine tune their response and improve impact of their effort. This also allows ranking of the districts in terms of progress achieved. This ranking is based on incremental (delta) change in the performance indicators between 31st March, 2018 to 31st May, 2018. The districts that have shown an increase of more than 10 points in their composite score is shown at Table No. 4.8 and that of the districts with less than 3 points improvement is shown at Table No. 4.9

Table No. 4.8 : Most improved districts

District (1)	State (2)	Delta (3)	Rank (4)
Dahod	Gujarat	19.8	1
West Sikkim	Sikkim	18.9	2
Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	17.7	3
Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	17.5	4
Y.S.R.	Andhra Pradesh	14.9	5
Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	14.7	6
Washim	Maharashtra	13.8	7
Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	13.7	8
Korba	Chhattisgarh	13.6	9
Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	13.1	10
Khammam	Telangana	11.5	11
Raichur	Karnataka	11.3	12
Narmada	Gujarat	11	13
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	11	14
Asifabad	Telangana	10.8	15
Moga	Punjab	10.7	16
Ramgarh	Jharkhand	10.3	17

Source: NITI Aayog, Website: www.niti.gov.in

Table No. 4.9 Least improved districts

District	State	Delta	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2.9	87
Dhubri	Assam	2.9	88
Purnia	Bihar	2.9	89
Kandhamal	Odisha	2.8	90
Sheikhpura	Bihar	2.8	91
Godda	Jharkhand	2.7	92
Bokaro	Jharkhand	2.6	93
Rayagada	Odisha	2.6	94
Katihar	Bihar	2.5	95
Nawada	Bihar	2.3	96
Giridih	Jharkhand	2.3	97
Nabarangapur	Odisha	2	98
Jamui	Bihar	2	99
Sukma	Chhattisgarh	1.9	100
Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh	1.9	101
Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	102
Banka	Bihar	1.4	103
Khagaria	Bihar	1.4	104
Simdega	Jharkhand	1.2	105
Ranchi	Jharkhand	1.2	106
Begusarai	Bihar	0.8	107
Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	108

Source: NITI Aayog, Website: www.niti.gov.in

4.2.4 Sector Ranking :

The ranking of five (5) aspirational districts of Most & Least Improved Districts of different sector is shown below.

4.2.4.1 Health & Nutrition (30%): With 30% of the overall composite score on health & nutrition, the program has identified indicators to focus on antenatal care, postnatal care, gender parity, health of new-borns, growth of children, contagious diseases, and health

infrastructure. The following districts have shown the most and marginal improvement in Health and Nutrition.

Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Raichur	Karnataka	21.9	1	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	104
Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	19.2	2	Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh	0	105
Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	3	Jamui	Bihar	0	106
West District	Sikkim	15.9	4	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0	107
Khunti	Jharkhand	15	5	Nabarangapur	Odisha	0	108

4.2.4.2 Education (30%): The education sector accounts of 30% of the overall index. Fourteen (14) data points have been identified focussing on learning outcomes (transition rate from primary to upper primary, and subsequently to secondary schooling, average scores in mathematics and language etc.), as well as infrastructural (toilet access for girls, drinking water, electricity supply) and institutional indicators (RTE mandated pupil-teacher ratio, timely delivery of textbooks). The most improved and least improved districts in education is shown below:

Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	22.2	1	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	0	104
Dahod	Gujarat	13.2	2	Nawada	Bihar	0	105
Aurangabad	Bihar	12	3	Khagaria	Bihar	0	106
Y.S.R.	Andhra Pradesh	11.4	4	Purnia	Bihar	0	107
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	11.4	5	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	0	108

4.2.4.3 Agriculture & Water Resources (20%): 12 indicators have been identified for the 20% weightage allocated to agriculture. The focus is on outputs (yield, price realisation etc.), inputs (quality seed distribution, soil health cards), and institutional support (crop insurance, electronic markets, artificial insemination, animal vaccination etc.). The table below gives a picture of the five most improved and least improved districts under the Agriculture & Water Resources theme.

Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Kalahandi	Odisha	5.5	1	Dahod	Gujarat	0	104
West District	Sikkim	4.5	2	Gajapati	Odisha	-0.1	105
Malkangiri	Odisha	3	3	Bastar	Chhattisgarh	-0.1	105
Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	3	4	Asifabad	Telangana	-0.1	107
Khammam	Telangana	3	5	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	-0.1	108

Source: NITI Aayog, Website: www.niti.gov.in

4.2.4.4 Basic Infrastructure (10%): A roof over one's head with water, electricity, and road connectivity is the priority of the Government. Eight (8) important indicators have been identified including availability of individual household latrines, drinking water, electricity, and road connectivity. Districts are also tracked for the number of internet connected Gram Panchayats, and panchayats with Common Service Centres.

Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Dahod	Gujarat	14.5	1	Rayagada	Odisha	0	104
Narmada	Gujarat	14	2	Khunti	Jharkhand	0	105
Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	12	3	Raichur	Karnataka	0	106
Washim	Maharashtra	10	4	Gulma	Jharkhand	0	107
Firozpur	Punjab	8.5	5	Asifabad	Telangana	0	108

4.2.4.5 Financial inclusion & Skill Development (10%): Together, these two themes account for 10% of the overall index. Six (6) indicators have been identified in financial inclusion to measure progress in take-up of important central government schemes (Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana etc.), reach of institutional banking (number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana), and ease of institutional financing for small businesses (disbursement of Mudra loans). Ten (10) indicators have been identified in skill development to keep track of the progress in skilling of youth, employment, and the skilling of vulnerable/marginalized youth. The following are the most and marginally improving districts.

Financial Inclusion							
Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Nabarangapur	Odisha	0.3	1	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	-0.1	104
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	2	Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	-0.1	105
Gaya	Bihar	0.1	3	Baramula	Jammu & Kashmir	-0.1	105
Muzafarpur	Bihar	0.1	4	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	-0.1	107
Bhoolpalapalli	Telangana	0.1	5	Khunti	Jharkhand	-0.2	108

Skill Development							
Most Improved				Least Improved			
District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank	District Name	State Name	Delta	Rank
Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	3.3	1	Moga	Punjab	-0.1	104
Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	1.6	2	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	-0.1	105
Palamu	Jharkhand	1.4	3	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	-0.1	105
Lohardaga	Jharkhand	0.7	4	Garhwa	Jharkhand	-0.2	107
Ribhoi	Meghalaya	0.3	5	Korba	Chhattisgarh	-0.2	108

4.3 Finance Commission:

The Indian Union has a federal constitution and accordingly public finance in India has a federal set-up. Till 1950, the allocation of resources between state and centre is through “The Govt. of India Act, 1935”, which has divided financial resources into four classes viz.

- (i) exclusively federal resources;
- (ii) exclusively principal resources;
- (iii) taxes to be levied and collected by the centre but receipts to be assigned to the provinces; and
- (iv) taxes which were to be shared between the Centre and the Provinces.

Then, with a statutory provision in the constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the finance relation between the centre and the states, the 1st FC was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government. Another FC was appointed in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. The Government accepted the recommendations of this Commission also and gave effect to them with effect from 1957-58. Likewise, for every five year, a new FC gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Article 280, which provides for constituting a FC at the expiration of every 5th year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of stakeholders. The commission usually visits the states, sponsors studies, and holds consultation with experts and their recommendations are usually backed up by detailed reasons disclosing methodology adopted by them.

4.3.1 Fifteenth Finance Commission:

As done by the previous Finance Commission, the 15th (Fifteenth) Finance Commission, which was constituted on November 27, 2017 in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 280 of the

Indian Constitution, shall also make recommendations based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the Union and State Governments as well as substantial information on economic data gathered through consultation, submission and studies.

The 15th FC is headed by former Revenue Secretary and former Rajya Sabha MP N.K. Singh. The Commission shall make its report available by 30th October, 2019, covering a period of five years commencing 1st April, 2020. The Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its recommendations. The Commission shall review the current status of the finance, deficit, debt levels, cash balances and fiscal discipline efforts of the Union and the States, and recommend a fiscal consolidation road map for sound fiscal management. The Commission shall take into account the responsibility of the Central Government and State Governments to adhere to appropriate levels of general and consolidated government debt and deficit levels, while fostering higher inclusive growth in the country, guided by the principles of equity, efficiency and transparency.

The Commission shall also examine whether revenue deficit grants be provided at all. Some of the key issues for consideration by the commission are as under:

- The impact on the fiscal situation of the Union Government of substantially enhanced tax devolution to States following recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, coupled with the continuing imperative of the national development programme including New India – 2022;
- The impact of the GST, including payment of compensation for possible loss of revenues for 5 years, and abolition of a number of cesses, earmarking thereof for compensation and other structural reforms programme, on the finances of Centre and States. Efforts made by the States in expansion and deepening of tax net under GST;
- Efforts and Progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth
Progress made in increasing tax/non-tax revenues, promoting savings by adoption of Direct Benefit Transfers and Public Finance Management System, promoting digital economy and removing layers between the government and the beneficiaries;
- Progress made in sanitation, solid waste management and bringing in behavioural change to end open defecation.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The economy of Manipur state being primarily dependent on agriculture, emphasis has been given on augmenting agricultural production of the state. Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the state's economy. Traditionally, people in the hills practice jhuming or shifting cultivation in general i.e., they cultivate on high slopes, then abandon the plots after a few years and cultivate in another hill plot. Arable land is by and large marginal and hence agriculture had persistently been on subsistence level in Manipur.

5.1.1 Agriculture:

Agriculture, being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economy of the state. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total State Domestic Product (SDP). 52.81 % of the total workers in Manipur are cultivators and agricultural labourers according to 2011 Population Census. In fact, the SDP fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. Despite the crucial importance of this primary sub-sector in the state's economy, the irregular and erratic behaviour of monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production. Agriculture becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition. Thus, from the view point of employment and income, agriculture plays a very crucial role in the state's economy.

Manipur was awarded the 'Krishi Karman Award' by the Hon'ble President of India for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 for best performing State in overall production of food grains under Category III States. Some of the other notable achievements of the Department of Agriculture during 2018-19 are as follows :

- i) Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) (commonly known as Crop Insurance) in all districts of Manipur with notified crop of HYV Paddy covering an area of 9,120 Ha.
- ii) Identification of cases of 990 insect pests and diseases faced by the farmers of different crops and remedial measures.
- iii) Demonstration of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) improved packaged of Practices under the Krishi Unati Yojana.
- iv) Organization of Farmer Field Schools to promote Integrated Nutrient Management envisaging soil test based judicious and balance use of fertilizers, bio-pesticides and organic manure.
- v) Introduction and Popularization of a new rabi maize short duration varieties intercropped with potato.
- vi) Providing information on latest agriculture technologies to the farming communities through All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendra, Imphal under the 'Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension' Scheme.
- vii) Collection of 14,568 number of Soil Sample and issue of 35,180 Soil Health Cards to the farmers.

- viii) Constitution of a 'Research Advisory Committee' to conduct Research & Development to increase agriculture production and develop hybrid varieties of different crops having more disease resistance, cold tolerance, drought tolerance and suitability of high altitude areas; to find various possibilities for diversifying the utilization of Agriculture Crops and its allied products for value addition of this crop; to find suitable indigenous and endangered crop varieties for Technology Up gradation; to carry out and execute various ventures in Rural areas for the improvement of the rural masses and to extend suggestion and provide ways and means for Economic Development of the State.

5.1.2 Rainfall:

The irrigation system in Manipur is not fully developed and therefore the main source of water for agricultural purpose is rain water. The prospects of agriculture in the state depend largely on timely occurrence of rains. It is particularly so in the case of Kharif season where production and productivity of crops are dependent not only in the quantum of rains, but also its equitable distribution over the days/months of the seasons. The distribution of rainfall over months as recorded by the ICAR, Manipur at Lamphelpat are shown in Table No. 5.1 and Table No. 5(a) of Part II of this publication which presents the trend of the annual rainfall recorded.

Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfall recorded in 2012 to 2019

Months	Rainfall in (m.m.)							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	26.4	0.0	0.0	46.6	10.1	3.7	7.8	3.4
February	6.0	1.7	31.2	17.0	35.8	19.4	10.6	20.3
March	73.2	31.8	28	21.3	66.8	250.6	70.2	36.0
April	151.3	83.6	47.5	213.4	215.4	273.3	91.9	77.6
May	102.3	335.1	277.3	60.0	377.3	230.9	212.3	87.1
June	213.8	135.5	385	309.6	205.3	319.8	365.7	181.4
July	209.0	254.1	85	418.2	225.6	396.8	214.7	202.6
August	113.0	414.3	263.9	254.9	119.8	219.3	180.8	62.9
September	180.6	291.3	106.7	178.5	221.5	359.2	27.9	253.7
October	161.5	90.3	29.0	124	198.3	242.6	119.1	159.8
November	88.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	66.2	7.5	0.4	38.7
December	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	5.8	116.3	24.3	13.6
Annual	1325.4	1639.1	1253.6	1657.2	1747.9	2439.4	1325.7	1137.1

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat

5.1.3 Size of Holding:

The agricultural holding/land holding is the amount of land held by a farmer. In Manipur, arable land is limited and majority of the farming community have small and marginal land holdings which make them difficult to practice any subsistence farming. The area of operational holding is about 172 thousand hectares operated by 151 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2010-11. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has remained the same at 1.14 hectares in 2010-11 and 2015-16. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 % in 2015-16.

Table No. 5.2 Distribution of operational holdings in respect of Manipur State

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding ('000)		Area operated ('000 Hect.)		Average size of Operational holding (Hect.)	
		2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 1.0	Marginal	77.0	77.0	40.0	40.0	0.53	0.52
1.0-2.0	Small	49.0	49.0	63.0	63.0	1.29	1.28
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	22.0	22.0	55.0	55.0	2.48	2.48
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.0	3.0	13.0	13.0	4.89	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	11.09	11.00
All holdings		151.0	151.0	172.0	172.0	1.14	1.14

Neg.: Negligible

Source: Report on Agriculture Census, Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.4 Pattern of Land Utilisation:

The plains of Manipur occupy about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur Valley and a very small pocket of the hills where no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/Horticulture/Settlement and Land Records/ Revenue Departments. The total Cropped Area of Manipur for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are presented in Table No. 5.3. Table No. 5 (b) and 5 (c) of Part II shows a comparative trend of the land utilization pattern

of Manipur with those of all India level and district wise land use/land cover statistics of Manipur, 2015-16 respectively

Table No. 5.3 Total Cropped Area of Manipur, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	2017-18			2018-19		
	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Cropped Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total Cropped Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	17.53	7.51	25.04	17.53	25.20	7.67
2. Tamenglong	30.94	8.01	38.95	30.48	38.66	8.18
3. Churachandpur	36.34	7.62	43.96	36.41	44.21	7.80
4. Chandel	14.88	6.94	21.82	14.92	23.52	8.60
5. Ukhrul	13.62	8.42	22.04	13.64	22.27	8.63
6. Imphal East	34.17	17.91	52.08	35.66	53.70	18.04
7. Imphal West	30.78	24.22	55.00	32.53	56.91	24.38
8. Bishnupur	24.27	24.79	49.06	25.01	48.99	23.98
9. Thoubal	23.65	24.33	47.98	26.36	51.02	24.66

Source: Department of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.5 Agricultural Production:

Permanent cultivation is generally practiced in the valley districts, while terrace cultivation is practiced in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hill districts. Rice is the staple food of Manipur and is grown in both the hill and plain areas. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 98 % of food-grains production.

During 2017-18, the food-grain production excluding pulses was 520.65 thousand tonnes thereby showing an increase of 3.14 % from the previous year of 504.78 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. The estimated requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 649.30 thousand

tonnes in 2017-18. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in Table No. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4 Estimated requirement of household consumption of food-grains in Manipur

(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	437.60	-	437.60	564.68	17.97	582.65
2013-14	488.60	-	488.60	577.08	18.37	595.45
2014-15	493.57	-	493.37	589.73	18.77	608.50
2015-16	444.03	-	444.03	602.64	19.18	621.82
2016-17	504.78	-	504.78	615.82	19.60	635.42
2017-18	520.65	-	520.65	629.27	20.03	649.30

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2012-13	127.08	-	127.08
2013-14	88.48	-	88.48
2014-15	96.16	-	96.16
2015-16	158.61	-	158.61
2016-17	111.04	-	111.04
2017-18	108.62	-	108.62

Note: Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum Cereals-191.02 kgs., Pulses- 6.08 kgs.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

The production of rice in Manipur for the year 2017-18 was estimated at 5.08 lakh tonnes as against 4.93 lakh tonnes in 2016-17. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2017-18 was recorded as 5.93 thousand hectares,

2116.10kgs. per hectare and 12.54 thousand tonnes respectively. Among the districts, Imphal West District has the highest production of rice with 86.96 thousand tonnes which was followed by Thoubal with 78.94 thousand tonnes. The lowest was recorded in Chandel District having only 27.09 thousand tonnes during the year 2017-18. The area, yield and production under cereal crops are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.

Table No. 5.5 Estimated area, yield and production of cereal crops

Year/State/ District	Rice			Maize		
	Area (⁰ 000 hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production (⁰ 000 tonnes)	Area (⁰ 000 hectares)	Yield (kg./hectare)	Production (⁰ 000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	175.04	2436.59	426.50	5.27	2454.20	11.10
2013-14	176.47	2703.29	477.05	5.15	2242.37	11.55
2014-15	178.20	2706.23	482.25	5.30	2135.85	11.32
2015-16	175.16	2473.85	433.32	5.42	1977.40	10.71
2016-17	176.44	2795.85	493.30	5.88	1953.12	11.48
2017-18	179.10	2837.01	508.10	5.93	2116.10	12.54
Senapati	19.61	2959.00	58.03	1.68	2628.76	4.41
Tamenglong	15.40	2126.20	32.73	-	-	-
Churachandpur	28.60	1896.80	54.24	2.46	1710.06	4.21
Chandel	8.53	3174.42	27.09	0.30	3264.09	0.98
Ukhrul	12.12	2266.43	27.48	1.49	1977.74	2.94
Imphal East	22.05	3262.43	71.94	-	-	-
Imphal West	24.28	3581.99	86.96	-	-	-
Bishnupur	22.32	3166.87	70.69	-	-	-
Thoubal	26.19	3014.51	78.94	-	-	-

- Nil

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

5.1.6 High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme:

The High Yielding Varieties Programmes which are introduced in India since the mid-sixties in the State has been found to be very slow particularly in the hill areas and also with regard to other crops except for paddy.

According to the results of Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved Varieties (IVs) of paddy in 2017-18 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs of paddy constitutes about 43.93 % of the total area under paddy in 2017-18 as against 41.76 % in 2016-17.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts is perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas which is continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 12.28 % in 2017-18 as against 25.24 % in 2016-17. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy during 2012-13 to 2017-18 are shown in Table No. 5.6.

Table No. 5.6 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 2012-13 to 2017-18

Region	Varieties of Seed	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Hill	HYV+IV	13.34	18.60	14.44	15.14	25.24	12.28
	Others	86.66	81.40	85.56	84.86	74.76	87.72
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	86.46	98.63	100.00	93.01	85.68	94.97
	Others	13.54	1.37	-	6.99	14.32	5.03
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
State	HYV+IV	54.00	63.06	62.02	54.68	58.24	56.07
	Others	46.00	36.94	37.98	45.32	41.76	43.93
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

During 2017-18, it was found that HYVs & IV of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of the total areas under paddy, the area under paddy using HYVs & IVs was found to be 12.28 % and the remaining 87.72 % was found in the hill areas. With the irrigation potentials created under major, medium and minor irrigation projects, double cropping has been adopted more successfully in a number of pockets of the valley districts of

Manipur which may probably be the reason for the higher percentage of area under paddy using HYVs in the Valley areas as compared to the Hill Region.

5.1.7 Seeds:

The Department of Agriculture supplied seeds of different crops to the farmers of Manipur at free of cost. The table given below shows the details of seeds supplied during 2018-19

Table 5. 7 Quantities of seeds of different crops supplied to the farmers during 2018-19

(Quantity = MT)

Sl. No.	Crops	Valley	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rice (HYV)	45.853	11.899	57.752
2.	Rice (Hybrid)	5.358	1.000	6.358
3.	Maize	12.727	10.142	22.869
4.	Pea	20.339	11.965	32.304
5.	Gram	2.339	1.498	3.837
6.	Mustard	90.58	20.00	110.58
7.	Urd	4.334	2.275	6.609
8.	Moong	1.841	1.587	3.428
9.	Pigeon Pea	3.053	1.53	4.583

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Dept. of Agriculture

5.1.7.1 Seed Certification:

Seed certification is a legally sanctioned quality assurance system whereby high quality, genetically pure free from pests and diseases seeds of notified varieties are produced and multiplied in quantities to ensure timely availability of Certified Seeds (CS), to the farmers at the affordable price for getting maximum Crop Production. This benefited the State's farmers and curtail the outflow of State's exchequer outside the State.

5.1.8 Application of Fertilizer:

Chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the agricultural production particularly when used with the high yielding varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. The increase in agricultural production was possible as a result of adoption of quality seeds, appropriate doses of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, coupled with assured irrigation. The improved and certified seeds have been the catalyst for making inputs cost effective. The fertilizer consumption was 31.75 thousand tonnes in 2014-15 and it increased to 52.15 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. The trend in the consumption of fertilizers during 2014-15 to 2018-19 can be seen in Table No. 5.8. District wise trend on consumption and distribution of fertilizers during 2017-18 are shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of Part II of this publication respectively.

Table No. 5.8 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 2014-15 to 2018-19

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2014-15	22.42	3.90	3.24	-	2.19	31.75
2015-16	20.63	4.14	2.75	-	4.22	31.74
2016-17	17.24	3.68	2.67	-	4.19	27.78
2017-18	21.26	8.30	7.60	-	6.30	43.46
2018-19	24.07	10.35	9.15	-	8.58	52.15
Senapati	0.60	0.19	-	-	0.05	0.84
Tamenglong	0.17	0.01	-	-	-	0.18
Churachandpur	0.47	0.12	-	-	-	0.59
Chandel	0.20	0.02	-	-	-	0.22
Ukhrul	0.18	0.02	-	-	-	0.20
Imphal East	4.50	2.00	1.85	-	1.60	9.95
Imphal West	5.05	1.95	1.80	-	1.68	10.48
Bishnupur	5.90	2.50	2.40	-	2.20	13.00
Thoubal	7.00	3.54	3.10	-	3.05	16.69

Source: Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur

5.1.9 Commercial Crops:

The development of commercial crops like cotton, kabrangchak, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State of Manipur. The estimated areas under some important commercial crops are given below in Table No. 5.9.

Table No. 5.9 Estimated area under important commercial crops

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Cotton	Oilseeds	Sugarcane
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2012-13	-	1.50	0.27
2013-14	-	1.04	0.08
2014-15	-	0.94	0.26
2015-16	-	0.71	-
2016-17	-	8.40	0.06
2017-18	-	1.68	0.48

- Nil

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities:

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 179.10 thousand hectares, 56.31 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 31.44 percent to the total area under paddy during 2017-18. The district-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2017-18 is given in Table No. 5.10.

Table No. 5.10 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2017-18 in Manipur

(Area in '000 hect.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Not Irrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
		Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Senapati	11.30	1.68	8.31	-	19.61	1.68	21.29
2.	Tamenglong	15.40	-	-	-	15.40	-	15.40
3.	Churachandpur	27.78	2.46	0.82	-	28.60	2.46	31.06
4.	Chandel	8.53	0.30	-	-	8.53	0.30	8.83
5.	Ukhrul	3.77	1.39	8.35	0.10	12.12	1.49	13.61
6.	Imphal East	19.40	-	2.65	-	22.05	-	22.05
7.	Imphal West	24.28	-	-	-	24.28	-	24.28
8.	Bishnupur	9.79	-	12.53	-	22.32	-	22.32
9.	Thoubal	2.54	-	23.65	-	26.19	-	26.19
	State	122.79	5.83	56.31	0.10	179.10	5.93	185.03

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

5.2 Horticulture:

Manipur has plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticultural crops because of varied agro-climatic conditions. The soil of Manipur is strong to moderately acidic with two broad types of soil viz. red ferruginous soils in the hills and alluvium soils in the valley. The Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, Manipur had conducted a survey during

the early part of the 90's in collaboration with the National Horticulture Board (NHB) to identify potential areas for better development of the Horticulture Sector. The survey report indicates that the potential area for horticulture crops in the State is about 2,77,064 ha. Another base line survey for horticulture crop was started under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the target for completion during 2018-19. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc. Some of the activities taken up for development of Horticulture in Manipur by the Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur under different schemes are as given below

A. Horticulture

I. Normal State Development Fund:

- Potato Seeds Multiplication Farm: The Regional Potato Farm at Mao is the only public sector farm in the entire North East India for production of quality potato seed. Production of Breeder Seed in this farm is the only source of disease free seed potatoes producing farm. During 2018-19, the targeted production was 2,090 qtls. However, production of potato from the farm has drastically reduced due to systematic shift towards organic production from the conventional method.
- Revival of 4(four) departmental Progeny Orchards at Maram, Thawai Mahadev, Gelzang and Jiribam under the NEC Project
- Establishment of Orchards in Hill Areas districts of Manipur
- Development of Floriculture: During the year 2018-19, the state plan scheme development of Floriculture was started with an objective to develop a model floriculture business to farmers of the state with a focus on promotional and awareness aspects for enhancing farmer's income. The scheme is taken up as a Pilot Project in buy-back system with a service provider with wide experience in the field. The scheme also focus on cultivation of Carnation and Gypsophylla in four districts of the state viz. Senapati, Kangpokpi, Ukhrul and Tamenglong.
- During 2018-19, the mushrooms development unit at Thoubal District Office has imparted hands on training on mushroom cultivation to the farmers
- A project titled "setting up of cold chain infrastructure for horticulture produces in Manipur" was constituted. Three districts of the state viz. Imphal East, Imphal West and Pherzawl districts were identified to be covered during 2018-19.

II. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS):

- The Department implements Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for the holistic growth of the Horticulture sector covering fruit, vegetable, species & flowers. The main components of the Mission are production of planting material, area expansion, rejuvenation of old & senile orchard, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, HRD programme, post-harvest management and marketing infrastructures etc. The major achievements of MIDH during 2018-19 is at Table No. 5.11.

Table No. 5.11 Major achievements of MIDH during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Component	Unit	Physical Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Plantation Infrastructure Development		
1.1	Small Nursery (Private Sector)	No.	2
2	Area expansion		
2.1	Fruits	Ha.	1508
2.2	Vegetables (hybrid seeds)	Ha.	800
2.3	Flower	Ha.	40
2.4	Mushroom		
2.4.1	Production Unit (Pvt. Sector)	No.	12
2.4.2	Spawn Making Unit (Pvt. Sector)	No.	3
2.4.3	Creation of Water Resource (Unit)	No.	76
3	Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)	Ha.	1000
	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)		
4	Pollination support through Bee Keeping (Bee hives, colony, honey extractor)	No.	1200
5	Horticulture Mechanization (Tractor, Power Tiller, Equipment, Manual Sprayer)	No.	120
6	Integrated Post Harvest Management		
6.1	Pack house (9Mx6M)	No.	33
6.2	Pre-cooling unit	No.	5
6.3	Cold storage unit type 2-PEB structure for multiple temperature and product use more than 6 chambers and basic material handling equipment (1000 MT)	MT	1
6.4	Pura Zero energy cool chamber (100kg.)	No.	50
7	Establishment of marketing infrastructure for Horticultural produce		
7.1	Rural Markets/ Apni mandies/ Direct markets	No.	12
7.2	Retail Market/ Outlets	No.	12

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Deptt. of Hort. & SC, Manipur

III. North Eastern Council Project:

- A project for establishment of Model Horticulture Centre at Ngarumphung, Tupul and Haipi Village during 2015-16 with an objective of maximizing farm income through Integrated Farming System was approved.
- A Model Floriculture Centres was also approved with an objective of maximizing farm income through development of commercial floriculture unit.
- Re-establishment of Magfruit Factory: The Factory was re-established at Nilakuthi Food Park.

IV. Other Scheme:

- The Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), a Central Sector Scheme was launch in the year 2015-16 by the Ministry of Agriculture Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India to realize the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of India. It aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiative. In Manipur, the Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA) as the lead agency implements the Scheme under the Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation and the following are some of the significant achievements:
 - i. 8000 ha and 8000 farmers beneficiaries in the State were covered in the first and second phase. 3000 organic farmers covering 3000 ha have been registered as beneficiaries of the scheme growing 6 horticulture crops namely, Pineapple, Tamenglong Orange, Kachai Lemon, King Chilli, Ginger and Turmeric in the first phase. 5000 organic farmers covering 5000 ha have been registered as beneficiaries of the scheme growing 4 horticultural crops viz., Pineapple, King Chilli, Ginger and Turmeric in the second phase.
 - ii. 130 Farmer Interest Group (FIGs) comprising 20-25 farmers each have been formed to facilitate organic farming in the first phase. For the second phase, more than 250 FIGs has been formed with target of 375 FIGs formation.
 - iii. 6 Farmer Producer Company (FPC) comprising 500 farmers each has been registered in the Company Act. Another 3 FPCs will be formed in the second phase. More than 200 number of Farmers training have been successfully conducted.
 - iv. Quality planting material has been distributed to the registered farmers.
 - v. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to 3000 registered farmers @ Rs. 7,500/- through their respective bank account has been transferred successfully.

- vi. 6 nos. of Input Delivery System Custom hiring Centre has been set up at different districts under the scheme.
- vii. 5 nos. of collection and aggregation unit has been installed under the scheme.
- viii. A brand ‘Organic Manipur’ was launched and registered under which all the organic produce/ products of Manipur will be sold.
- ix. NE Agro Products, a company based in Gurgaon has been airlifting pineapples of approximate quantity of 1 MT/ day or every alternate day from Imphal Airport to Delhi Airport. The total amount of pineapple volume airlifted has exceeded 150 tons.
- x. An Integrated Pack House for Black Aromatic Rice (Chakhao) has been installed under M/S Rima Foods at Lairikyengbam Leikai, Imphal.
- xi. The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited and Loulhoumi Organic Producer Company Ltd. and Nahakpam Food & Beverage and the Manipur Agro Producer Co-operative Society Limited signed an MoU under the supervision of MOMA for procurement of 1000 MT ginger each.
- xii. MOMA was awarded Jaivik India Awards by International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA), Government of Karnataka and APEDA for efforts and achievement in promoting Organic Farming in the State of Manipur.

B. Soil and Water Conservation:

I. Normal State Development Fund:

- Land Development Programme for small & marginal farmers: The scheme is a continuing scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers (constituting 80%) of the state with an objective for development of agricultural land. Under the policy of Govt. for devolution of power to local bodies, the scheme has been implemented with Zilla Parishads in valley districts and with the Autonomous District Councils (ADC) in Hill Districts of the state.

II. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS):

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched with the motto of providing “Har Khet Ko Paani” and end to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. An area of 223 ha for Micro Irrigation and 72 ha for Other Intervention is targeted to implement during 2018-19
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in August, 2007 for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors development activities as per the district/ state action plan. The Department took up 2 projects namely; (i) Nursery for production of disease free planting materials and (ii) Plant Health Clinic.

5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

Growing of fruits and vegetables on small plots of land provides additional income to the farmers undertaking crop husbandry enterprises. Another advantage of growing fruits is that these can be grown on uneven and undulating lands. In this way, it gives additional benefits as forests cover for such lands which are liable to run off and erosion.

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.12 shows estimates on data collected in the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 5.12 Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur

(Area in '000 hectares)

Name of the crop	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pineapple	0.78	0.34	0.69	0.76	0.02	0.27
Orange	1.51	1.68	2.21	2.15	2.28	1.78
Lemon	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.55	0.00	0.60
Papaya	0.31	0.47	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.37
Arum	7.10	9.29	8.08	7.53	8.40	5.94
Banana	8.81	8.70	9.38	8.25	5.11	2.81
Passion fruit	0.35	-	0.35	0.92	0.01	0.05
Bean	6.34	4.77	5.52	5.11	4.27	3.60
Cabbage	9.10	6.66	6.52	5.87	5.24	5.26
Cauliflower	1.18	2.03	1.42	1.65	1.76	1.46
Pea	4.48	4.81	4.73	3.95	4.36	2.89
Potato	4.51	4.17	2.97	3.67	4.86	2.43

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practised as non-commercial enterprise by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops. But in recent years, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple,

potato and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 2013-14 to 2018-19 is given in Table No. 5.13.

Table No. 5.13 Horticulture Production of Manipur

(in lakh MT)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2013-14	5.16	2.64	1.33
2014-15	5.33	2.98	1.44
2015-16	4.68	3.15	0.82
2016-17	4.54	3.30	0.80
2017-18	4.69	3.32	1.04
2018-19	4.55	3.55	1.28

Source: Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur

To promote healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticulture marketing and improve transport system as the present low level of horticulture production is due to perishable nature coupled with improper marketing facilities.

5.2.2 Cropping Pattern:

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops. The following Table No. 5.14 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table No. 5.14 Cropping Pattern of Manipur

(Area in '000 hect.)

Year	Name of Crops						Total
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugar cane	Other Misc. crops	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2012-13	180.31	15.60	1.50	-	0.27	70.93	268.61
	<u>(67.28)</u>	<u>(5.81)</u>	<u>(0.56)</u>	-	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>(26.40)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2013-14	181.62	15.69	1.04	-	0.08	72.49	270.92
	<u>(67.04)</u>	<u>(5.79)</u>	<u>(0.38)</u>	-	<u>(0.03)</u>	<u>(26.76)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2014-15	183.50	15.16	0.94	-	0.26	73.34	273.20
	<u>(67.17)</u>	<u>(5.55)</u>	<u>(0.34)</u>	-	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>(26.84)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2015-16	180.58	12.25	0.72	-	*	71.79	265.34
	<u>(68.06)</u>	<u>(4.61)</u>	<u>(0.27)</u>	-	*	<u>(27.06)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2016-17	182.32	15.63	0.05	-	0.06	69.42	267.48
	<u>(68.16)</u>	<u>(5.85)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	-	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(25.95)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>
2017-18	186.14	14.37	1.68	-	0.48	67.53	270.20
	<u>(68.89)</u>	<u>(5.32)</u>	<u>(0.62)</u>	-	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>(24.99)</u>	<u>(100.00)</u>

- Nil

Note: Underlined figures are percentage shares to the respective total

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Area under cereals was 186.14 thousand hectares (68.89 percent) in 2017-18 as against 182.32 thousand hectares (68.16 percent) in 2016-17. The area under pulses was 14.37 thousand hectares or 5.32 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2017-18 as against 15.63 thousand hectares or 5.85 percent in 2016-17. The foodgrains alone accounted for 74.21 percent of the sown area during the year 2017-18. While 0.62 percent area was occupied by oilseeds and the remaining 25.17 percent area was occupied by Cotton, Sugarcane and others.

5.3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Amongst the allied sectors of Agriculture, Livestock/Poultry is another important sector. Development of animal husbandry is an essential feature as livestock plays a pivotal role particularly in the state's rural economy. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections depend upon livestock for gainful employment. The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as animal health and disease control, cattle development, pig breeding, poultry development, feed and fodder development and dairy development and milk supply schemes.

5.3.1 Livestock Wealth:

Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table No. 5.15

Table No. 5.15 Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Number (in '000)			P.C. Variation	
	2003	2007	2012	2007over 2003	2012 over 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cattle	418.00	341.96	263.84	(-)18.19	(-)22.84
Buffaloes	77.00	62.17	66.37	(-)19.26	6.76
Sheep	6.00	8.70	11.46	45.00	31.72
Goat	33.00	50.58	65.16	53.27	28.83
Horse/Ponies	2.00	1.22	1.10	(-)39.00	(-)9.84
Pig	415.00	313.88	277.22	(-)24.37	(-)11.68
Mithun	20.00	10.02	10.13	(-)49.90	1.10
Other Livestock	132.00	182.24	164.74	38.06	(-)9.60
Total Livestock	1103.00	970.77	860.02	(-)11.99	(-)11.41
Total Poultry	2941.00	2403.00	2499.52	(-)18.29	4.02

Source: Livestock Census reports, Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The total

livestock population according to livestock census, 2012 was recorded to be 8.60 lakhs as against 9.70 lakhs in the livestock census, 2007. Thus, there was a decrease of 11.34 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 30.68 percent of the total livestock population. In 2012, the total cattle population was about 2 lakhs as compared to 3 lakhs in 2007 census. The total number of buffaloes was 66 thousand in 2012, as compared to 62 thousands in 2007. The total number of sheep and goats in 2012 census were 76 thousands as compared to 59 thousands in 2007 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2012 census was 24.99 lakhs as compared to 24.03 lakhs in 2007. District-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2012 livestock census is presented in Table No. 5(f) of Part II.

5.3.2 Animal Health and Disease Control:

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deathly epidemic diseases, the Department has formed a network of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centers throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. During 2018-19, there were in all 1 – veterinary hospital, 109 – veterinary dispensaries and 34 – Aid Centers) dispensaries functioning in the State. The trend of the extent of work done by these institutions is given in Table No. 5(g) of Part II.

5.3.3 Livestock Products:

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated livestock products of Manipur are given in Table No. 5.16. The district-wise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur is shown in Table No. 5 (h) of Part II.

Table No. 5.16 Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur

Year	Milk (’000 tonnes)	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	Meat (’000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2013-14	81.70	1,165.31	18.22
2014-15	82.17	1,130.96	26.57
2015-16	81.77	924.37	11.32
2016-17	81.55	996.49	19.90
2017-18	84.04	1016.15	21.00
2018-19	87.31	1055.09	19.93

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur

The estimated production of milk in the State in 2018-19 was 87.31 thousand tonnes which was 3.89 % more than the production of 84.04 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. The production of egg (in number) in 2018-19 was estimated at 1055.09 lakhs showing an increase of about 3.83 % over the production of 1016.15 lakhs in 2017-18. The estimated meat production in 2018-19 was 19.93 thousand tonnes which was less than the production of 21.00 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. Table No. 5.17 below shows a picture of the annual average wholesale prices of milk, egg and meat prevailing in the districts of Manipur during 2018-19.

Table No. 5.17
Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Livestock Products, Manipur

District	Milk (Rs./tonne)	Egg (Rs./'000)	Meat (Rs./tonne)				
			Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Pig	Sheep
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Senapati	46,000	8,000	3,50,000	3,60,000	4,50,000	2,60,000	4,00,000
Tamenglong	50,000	9,000	3,25,000	3,25,000	4,50,000	2,60,000	4,00,000
Churachandpur	55,000	8,000	3,60,000	3,60,000	4,50,000	2,70,000	4,60,000
Chandel	50,000	9,000	3,40,000	3,60,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	4,20,000
Ukhrul	50,000	9,000	3,40,000	3,60,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	4,20,000
Imphal East	50,000	10,000	3,65,000	3,65,000	6,00,000	2,60,000	4,00,000
Imphal West	50,000	10,000	3,65,000	3,65,000	6,00,000	2,60,000	4,50,000
Bishnupur	46,000	8,000	3,50,000	3,55,000	4,50,000	2,60,000	5,00,000
Thoubal	45,000	8,000	3,60,000	3,60,000	5,00,000	2,60,000	-

– Nil

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Manipur

5.4 Forestry:

Forests was under the absolute control of the Maharajah of Manipur till the early part of the 19th Century. It was in the 20th Century that the State Government gave attention towards defining the legal status of forest in Manipur for introducing scientific method of forest management. Reserved Forests were created by the Manipur State Durbar. Manipur Forest Department was divided into two Territorial Divisions on 01.04.1967 namely, Eastern Forest Division (FD) and Western FD. In 1974, major reorganization of Forest Department took place by creating 4 more territorial divisions viz., North Division, South Division, East division and West Division and re-naming Eastern FD and Western FD as Central FD. In the year 1976, Tengnoupal FD was carved out from the Central FD. With the developmental pace

3 more Forest Divisions namely, Thoubal FD, Bishnupur FD and Jiribam FD were carved out from the Central FD and Senapati FD was also carved out from the North FD. Functional Divisions namely, Working Plan Division, Social Forestry Division, Soil Conservation Division, Research, Silviculture and Training Division, Forest Training School, Wildlife Division and Zoo came up with pyramidal expansion at the level of Conservators, Chief Conservators, and Additional Principal Chief Conservators with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests at the top of the pyramid as Head of the Forest Force. On 28th February, 2017 the Governor of Manipur has accorded administrative approval to the opening of 4(four) new forest division namely Tengnoupal Forest Division, Kamjong Forest Division, Pherzawl Forest Division & Noney Forest Division.

Manipur forest are unique by virtue of its varied composition which serve as a repository of a wide range of flora and fauna including 4000 species of angiosperms, 1200 species of medicinal plants, 34 species of edible fungi, 500 species of orchids, 55 species of bamboo, 160 species of fish species, 21 species of migratory aquatic birds and multitude of butterflies and it also has a huge potential for development of eco- tourism spot in the state. The major type of forest in Manipur are Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forest, Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Montane Wet Temperate Forest and Sub- Alpine Forest.

According to Forest Report, 2015 by Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, the forest cover of Manipur is 17024 sq. kms. as against 17346 sq. kms. in 2017 with an increase of 322 sq. km. The distribution of forest cover according to the FSI is shown in the Table No.5.18.

Table No. 5.18 Districtwise Forest Area in Manipur (State of Forest Report 2017, FSI (Dehradun))

District	Geographical Area (in Sq. km.)	Forest Cover (in sq. km)				% to geographical area	Change	Scrub
		Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open Forest	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	3,271	272	751	1,161	2,184	66.77	102	285
Tamenglong	4,391	390	1,754	1,809	3,953	90.03	13	152
Churachandpur	4,570	42	1,663	2,464	4,169	91.23	-17	143
Chandel	3,313	11	970	1,926	2,907	87.75	17	120
Ukhrul	4,544	193	1292	2,221	3,706	81.56	151	374
Imphal East	669	0	61	217	278	41.55	-2	15
Imphal West	559	0	16	38	54	9.66	-1	9
Bishnupur	496	0	1	21	22	4.44	0	2
Thoubal	514	0	2	71	73	14.20	0	11
Total	22,327	908	6,510	9,928	17,346	77.69	263	1,111

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2018-19

Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, forest is categorised as reserved, protected and unclassed forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest produces and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. There are 35 Reserved Forest in Manipur with an area of 946.97 Sq. km. during the year 2018-19. Unclassed Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. Area under forests by legal status is presented in Table No. 5.19

Table No. 5.19 Area under Forests by legal status

(Area in sq. km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests	Other Forests	Forest not Under the Control of Forest Deptt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2014-15	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2015-16	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2016-17	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2017-18	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2018-19	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418

Source: Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur

The Government has also proposed 18 (eighteen) reserved forest viz., Uningthou Ching Reserved Forest; Koubru Reserved Forest; Kailam Ching Reserved Forest; Tuining Tuichum YengkaiLok Reserved Forest; Chandel Pine Reserved Forest; Sirohi-Lok Reserved Forest; Lamphel Research Plot Reserved; Maibam Lokpa Ching Reserved Forest; Khunuda Laiching Reserved Forest; Upper Makru Reserved Forest; Inkanki Reserved Forest; Lentang Reserved Forest; Tuilong Reserved Forest; Kangpokpi-Kanglatongbi & Burma Border Teak Growing Reserved Forest; Oinamlong & Nungba Reserved Forest; Burma Border Reserved Forest; Lamdang Reserved Forest and Ireng Reserved Forest. District wise details of Protected Forest of Manipur and that of Reserved Forest are given at Table No. 5.20 and 5.21.

Table No. 5.20: Protected Forests of Manipur

Name of Protected Forest	Area
(1)	(2)
1. Kharam Protected Forest	-
2. Ukhrul Protected Forest	-
3. Tuineng Tuichum Protected Forest	67.38 sq.km
4. Sendra Protected Forest	10.91 sq.km
5. Sikhong- Ningel Hill Protected Forest	-
6. Churachandpur- Khoupum Protected Forest	5148.66 Ha
7. Tairenpokpi- Tamenglong Protected Forest	8070.65 Ha
8. Soigupat Protected Forest	174.81 Ha
9. Kakching Khunou Protected Forest	-
10. Waithou Ching Protected Forest	2772.64 Ha
11. Kangchup- Leimakhong- Irang- Imphal-Iril Protected Forest	49456 Ha
12. Haraorou Protected Forest	-
13. Yangoi Achouba Sileikhong Protected Forest	929.61 Ha
14. Kangpokpi- Tamenglong Roadside Protected Forest	909 Ha
15. Pallel- Lokchao Roadside Protected Forest	Strip of land 60m wide from the berm of either side of the road from Pallel to Sibong Lokchao along Imphal to Moreh NH excluding notified areas and bonafide village land
16. Churachandpur- Thingpat Roadside Protected Forest	Strip of land 60m wide from the berm of either side from Churachandpur to Thingpat along Churachandpur Thinghat state highway excluding the portions of Checklapai Reserved Forests, Notified areas and bonafide village lands
17. Bishenpur -Khoupum Roadside Protected Forest	Strip of land 60m wide from the berm of either side of the road from Bishenpur to Khoupum along Old Cachar Road excluding notified areas and bonafide village land
18. Gwaltabi- Ukhrul Roadside Protected Forest	Strip of land 60m wide from the berm of either side of the road from Gwaltabi to Ukhrul along Imphal-Ukhrul State highway
19. Churachandpur- Tipaimukh Roadside Protected Forest	Areas measuring 60m wide from the berm of either side of the road from Churachandpur to Tipaimukh along Churachandpur-Tipaimukh road excluding notified areas and bonafide village land
20. Uningthou Ching Protected Forest	20400 Ha
21. Valley Protected Forest	148 Nos.
22. M.XVI(A)	-

– Area not defined

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2018-19

Table No. 5.21 District Wise Details of Reserved Forest of Manipur

District	Reserved Forest	Area (Sq. km)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Imphal East	1. Chingkhei Ching	14.23
	2. Heingang	9.71
	3. Nogrenching (Khema)	5.18
	4. Ningthemchakhul (Laiching)	2.59
	5. Sambei Purum	19.40
Imphal West	6. Langol	19.22
	7. Langol extension	2.05
Jiribam	8. Jirimukh	7.74
Senapati	9. Yaingangpokpi	48.20
	10. Nongmaiching	67.00
	11. Khamenlok- Gwaltabi	31.08
	12. Tadubi, Maram	7.77
Kangpokpi	13. Khumanthou Ching	2.18
	14. Kangchup Chiru	2.59
	15. Kangchup	9.60
	16. Kanglatombi Kangpokpi	85.47
Bishnupur	17. Warok	0.31
	18. Konung	0.15
	19. Langjingmanbi	2.59
Churachandpur	20. Cheklapai	52.84
	21. Dampi	135.89
	22. Vangai	57.00
Pherzawl	23. Tolbung	90.00
Chandel	24. Yangenching	32.56
	25. Kangbung	67.34
	26. Longya	41.96
Tamenglong	27. Irangmukh	92.68
	28. Keiphundai Extn	15.54
Noney	29. Laimaton	2.59
Thoubal	30. Heirok chingdompok	1.27
	31. Gwarok	5.21
	32. Thongam Mondum	8.90
	33. Waikhong Pine	5.10
	34. Thongjao Kabui Chingkhongching	1.00
	35. Khunulabaching	0.03

Source: Annual Administrative Report, Forest Department, 2018-19

5.4.1 Forest Products:

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. The production and value of forest products for 2018-19 is shown at Table No. 5.22 and Table No.5 (i) of Part II of this publication present the data for 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Table No. 5.22 Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur, 2018-19

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Major Forest Products:				
1	Teak(Log)	Cu.m	-	-
2	Teak(Scantling)	Cu.m	-	-
3	Non Teak Timber (Log/ Scantling/ Sawn)	Cu.m	31771.31	16767690
4	Firewood	M.Tonne	75835.20	9492468
5	Post & pole	No.		
	Sub total (A):			26260158
B. Minor Forest Products:				
1	Cane	Rm	857550	1101900
2	Bamboo	No.	2517953	3710823
3	Sand	Cu.m	10436721	42611190
4	Stone	Cu.m	1711279	56933625
5	Earth	Cu.m	93709	3777784
6	Broom	Kg	274130	343625
7	Thatching Grass	Bdl	2000	1560
8	Charcoal	Qtl	10600	1211850
9	Supari	Kg	57000	502500
10	Betel leaf	No.	28787280	5776456
11	Dalchini	Kg	330	5350
12	Gundi	Kg	6440	48300
13	Clove	Kg	2650	53000
14	Black Pepper	Kg		1500
15	Smilex	Kg	1200	21000
16	Tera	-	-	10100
17	Rubber	Kg	615	61500
18	Ginseng	Kg	843	212436
19	Sarpagandh	Kg	60	2400
	Sub total(B):			116386899
C. Miscellaneous:				8436949
Sub total(C):				8436949
Grand total(A+B+C):				151084006

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19 Forest Department, Government of Manipur

The Dept. of Forest, Manipur signed a number of MoUs with foreign and local investors during North Eastern Development Summit (NEDS) in Nov., 2017 for development of Minor Forest Produces and for bringing investment including Foreign Direct Investment.

5.4.2 Economic and Commercial Plantation:

One of the most important activities of forestry sector is raising of suitable plantation and their subsequent maintenance. In addition to the plantation by the Forest Department, the plantation schemes that are being implemented in the State are artificial plantation, afforestation creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. And also final plantation/restocking was also taken up. A scheme for Rubber Plantation was also taken up to produce rubber as well as uplift the economy of the local people by providing employment to the backward families and to rehabilitate the wastelands.

5.4.2.1 Social Forestry:

Social Forestry scheme is constituted by three major components viz., (i) Farm Forestry Extension (Distribution of Seedlings), (ii) Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation and (iii) Roadside Plantation.

Under the Farm Forestry Extension scheme, the people are encouraged to take up plantation activities in their own fields not only to meet their daily requirements of firewood but also to supplement their income by selling the firewood and fodder from these plantations.

In order to maintain ecological balance, the Fuel wood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme the Forest Department has taken up plantation on community and Panchayat land to develop woods and maintain it up to the third year of plantation. Thereafter, the plantation are handed over to the villagers.

Roadside plantation refers to the plantation of ornamental species in single or double rows along the National/State highways with the objectives of improving the aesthetic beauty of the surroundings and also provide protection to the roadside.

5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservation:

Soil and water are the most important natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to take up measures for its management and conservation utilising the best technologies available, otherwise these resources might get rapidly depleted threatening the very survival of man and animal. The programme of soil and water conservation is, therefore, implemented in Manipur for ensuring proper management, maintenance and conservation of the vital resources of soil and water by two Departments namely Horticulture and Forest.

Soil erosion is a constant menace, in the hilly terrain of Manipur, which is mainly caused due to the practice of shifting cultivation commonly termed as jhum cultivation. It is highly land extensive and labour intensive with small capital returns and is considered to be a destructive process because large areas under forests are burnt every year for preparation of jhum fields and thereby resulting in soil erosion and ecological disturbance.

5.4.6 Wild Life Management:

The wild life (protection) Act, 1972 is provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. National Parks and Sanctuaries provide natural habitats for the wild life. The aim is not only to protect and preserve what remains of wild fauna and flora but also to augment the costly national heritage.

The Wild life Wing under the Forest Department has been actively working for the conservation of Wildlife and its national habitat. Through the conservation efforts of Wildlife Wing as well as the civil society including the wildlife activist, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Community Reserve has been notified. Table No. 5.23 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries, National Parks and Community Reserves in Manipur.

Table No. 5.23 Area & Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries, National Parks and Community Reserves in Manipur

Sl. No.	Conservation Site	District	Area in sq. km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
National Park			
i.	Keibul Lamjao	Bishnupur	40.00
ii.	Shirui	Ukhrul	100.00
Wild Life Sanctuary			
i.	Jiri-Makru	Tamenglong	198.00
ii.	Bunning	Tamenglong	115.80
iii.	Zeliad	Tamenglong	21.00
iv.	Kailam	Churachandpur	187.50
v.	Yangoupokpi Lokchao	Chandel	184.80
vi.	Loktak Lake (Ramsar Site)	Bishnupur	288.00
vii.	Khongjaingamba	Bishnupur	0.41
Community Reserve			
i.	Chipeivao	Senapati	0.64
ii.	Houphai	Senapati	3.23
iii.	Shangneme	Senapati	3
iv.	MekrimeiRu Kakramai Bu	Senapati	72.46
v.	Pfunemai	Senapati	2.1
vi.	Chiibvii & Veimairii	Senapati	3.39
vii.	Baneevehdea Oinam Village	Senapati	2.1
viii.	SofiiKhro Kodom Village	Senapati	2.04
ix.	Azuram	Tamenglong	5.58
x.	Lungphu	Kamjong	3.7

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19 Forest Department, Government of Manipur

5.4.7 Projects undertaken by the Forest Department:

The Projects undertaken for land diversion for developmental activities during 2018-19 by the Department of Forest, Manipur are given below:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| ➤ 132 KV TL on DC Tower Leimatak to Ningthoukhong | - | 16.79 ha |
| ➤ Erection and stringing of 400 KV D/C transmission line from Yurembam to Thoubal Khunou vis. Nambol | - | 2.83 ha |
| ➤ Construction of 132 KV Link Transmission Line for evacuation of power from 400/132 KV Sub - Station at Thoubal to 132 KV Sub- Station at Kakching and Chandel on existing 132 KV Line from Kongba to Kakching on turnkey basis | - | 9.423 ha |
| ➤ Construction and Up-gradation of existing Ukhol-Tolloi-Tadubi Section of Nh-102A (115km) of District Ukhrul and Senapati, Manipur | - | 179.46 ha |
| ➤ Widening and improvement of 65.80km section of Nh-39 (Imphal- Moreh) Highway in the State of Manipur | - | 50.51ha |

5.4.8 Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change (MSPACC) :

The Community based Sustainable Forest management for Water Resource Conservation in Manipur is one of the three components under Indo German Programme “**Climate Change Adaption in the Himalaya**” which focuses on sustainable community forestry and soil and water conservation. The overall objective of the programme is investment in sustainable community forestry models, improve natural resources, minimize climate related risks, and increase rural productivity and income for the local population. The proposed measures shall serve to improve rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of forest, their productivity and water resources as well as to develop and strengthen the resilience of forest and vulnerable population against climate change.

The envisaged Project which will contribute to the implementation of the Indian National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) as well as to the related missions (i.e. Green India Mission, Mission on Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission on strategic Knowledge on climate change and National Water Mission, will be aligned to the priority areas of the Manipur State Action Plan on Climate Change (MSPACC).

5.5 Fisheries:

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the State, particularly the Meiteis who are mainly concentrated in the valley. In almost every year the requirement of fish exceed the production and this shortfall is partially made by importing fish from other states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. A Modern Wholesale Fish Market was constructed at Moirang for the first time in Manipur with assistance from NFDB and it was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur on the 5th December, 2015

5.5.1 Fishery Resources:

Manipur State have 56,461.05 ha. water areas in the form of ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake. About 22,000 ha of water areas have been brought under fish culture operation by the end of 2018-19. The details of fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.24.

Table No. 5.24 Fishery Resources in Manipur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Water area (in hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Lakes, reservoirs, tanks, canals etc.	13,221.45
2.	Water-logged marshy and swampy lands, beels	11,536.23
3.	Biomass	8,596.50
4.	Submerged crop land	3,480.50
5.	Rivers and streams	13,888.27
6.	Water-logged areas converted into agricultural lands	1,738.10
7.	Low-lying paddy field	4,000.00
	Total	56,461.05

Source: Fisheries Department, Manipur

These swamps can be profitably utilized for culture of various indigenous natural fishes such as Ukabi (*Anabas tesdudineus*), Ngamu (Lata fish), Ngaton (*Labeobata*), Ngakrijou

(Lepidocephalichthys SPP), SarengKhoibi (Botia SPP), Nganap (Pengia SPP), Ngatin (LabeoPangusia), Ngakra (Barbus tor), Ngasang (Esomusdenricus), Phabounga (Puntius SPP), Ngamhai (Chanda SPP), Pengba (Osteobramabelangeri) etc.

5.5.2 Fish Products:

5.5.2.1 Fish seed Production: During 2018-19, the state could produce 250 millions fish seed (upto March, 2019) both from public and private sector.

5.5.2.2 Production of table fish: With a target of producing 32.5 tonnes of fish production in the state during 2018-19, the State could produce only about 30,000 tonnes (upto March, 2019).

The present production of fish in Manipur was estimated to be 32.57 thousand tonnes. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.25 below

Table No. 5.25 Production of fish and fish seed of Manipur

Year	Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)	Fish seed production (in million)	No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experi-mental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2012-13	25.00	139	18	-	35.73
2013-14	28.00	200	18	-	37.03
2014-15	30.50	212	18	1	35.05
2015-16	31.99	219	18	1	40.81
2016-17	30.08	215	-	-	40.81
2017-18	31.35	213*	18	-	52.11
2018-19	32.57	250	18	-	53.09

*as on Dec. 2017

- Not Available

Source: Department of Fisheries, Manipur

From the above table, it is evident that the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production. The Fishery Department, Manipur has taken up a Project 'Development of Reservoir Fisheries in Manipur' to enhance production of table fish and implement a number of Schemes like Development of Water-logged Area (CSS); Construction of New Ponds (NEC); Culture of Pengba (RKVY); Development of Water-logged Area (RKVY); Blue Revolution; Establishment of Fishery Estate (NEC); Development of Aquaculture (CSS) during 2017-18.

5.5.3 Awards :

5.5.3.1 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)'s Fisheries Award:

The Celebration of National Fish Farmer's Day of NFDB was held at Visakhapatnam. On the occasion, Naorem Lashmon Singh of Kodompokpi, Imphal West and Tongbram Raghu Singh of Thanga, Bishnupur District were awarded for "Best Hatchery – North Eastern States" and "Best Farmer-Indian Major Carps-North East States" respectively.

5.5.3.2 Fish Farmers' Day, 2018

The 18th National Fish Farmers' Day was celebrated on 10th July, 2018 at the Directorate of Fisheries, Lamphelpat. Awards with citation were distributed to the awardees of Fish Fair-cum-fish Crop Competition , 2017 organized by the Fisheries Department, Manipur on 20-10-2017 at Palace Compound, Imphal. Shri Ningthem Ningombam, Wangkhei, Imphal-East was nominated for the award of Best Fish Farmer during the celebration of 18th Fish Farmers Day at college of Fisheries, Lembucherra, Tripura on 10th July, 2018.

5.5.3.3 Fish Fair-cum-Fish Crop Competition, 2017:

The Annual Fish Fair-cum-Fish Crop Competition was also celebrated on the eve of Ningol Chakouba Festival, on Friday, the 20th October, 2017 at Hapta Kangjeibung. 35 nos. of fish farmers from all the districts of Manipur have participated in the competition and produced a total of 92,587 kgs. of different varieties of table fish including indigenous fishes were sold to the general public at govt. approved rates. As an incentive to the fish farmers, the highest fish producers participated in the Fish Fair were selected for cash awards with citations.

5.5.4 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs):

The Department of Fisheries, Manipur has been implementing in 8(eight) FFDAs the Scheme "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture' for construction of new Ponds/ Tanks; reclamation of Ponds/ Tanks and input cost of Fresh water Fish culture.

5.5.5 National Welfare Fund for Fishermen:

(a) Housing Scheme: Under the National Welfare for Fishermen scheme, poor fishermen are given financial assistance for construction of their low cost dwelling houses; community tanks, tube-wells etc. During 2015-16, the Department has constructed 122 nos. of low cost houses and 6 nos. of community tanks for fishermen against the target of 300 nos. of low cost houses and 12 nos. of community tank respectively.

(b) Accident Insurance Scheme: Lives of fishermen are very risky and they often get drowned while fishing. In order to cover such risk, Accident Insurance Scheme is taken up for the active fishermen. So far, 12,500 nos. of fishermen have been insured with a sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- for dead and Rs. 1,00,000/- for permanent disabilities.

5.5.6 Stocking of Fish Fingering under Reservoir Fisheries Development Programmes (RFD):

The Department stock 50 lakhs of fish fingerling into Loktak Lake during the 2014-15. Under Reservoir Fisheries Development programme of National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad a total of 12.5 lakhs of fish fingerling have been released into the Loktak Lake during the year, 2016-17. Under the programme, the Department had also released fish fingerling into Thoubal Dam Reservoir (6 lakhs nos.) Khuga Dam Reservoir (1 lakh nos.) and Khoupum Dam Reservoir (1 lakh nos.) during 2016-17.

5.5.7 Rastriyas Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

Under RKVY programme, the following development activities were taken up during 2016-17.

- i) Construction of
 - Fish Seed Hatcheries at FFDA, Imphal; Lamphel Farm (Imphal West District); Khundrakpam; Leimakhong Mapal Fish Seed Farms (Imphal East); Wangbal Farm (Thoubal District); Ningthoukhong; Haotak Farms (Bishnupur District); Purul Farm (Senapati District)
 - 3.30 ha. area farm ponds at Leimakhong Mapal Farm; 4.40 ha. area farm ponds, ring bund and grow – out ponds at Haotak; 6 nos. of 4.0 ha area and 2 nos. of 3.50 ha area pond at Utrapat Fishery No. 72 of Bishnupur District.
- ii) Training imparted to 650 fish farmers.

- iii) Distribution of agriculture lime for enhancement of fish production to 2,540 fish farmer and fish feed to 2,808 fish farmer.
- iv) Benefits were provided to 160 fish farmers under Development of Derelict/ Waterlogged areas covering an area of 40 ha.
- v) 131 fish farmers were provided benefits for development of Paddy-Cum-Pisciculture in Hill Districts.
- vi) 200 fish farmers were provided benefits for the production of State Fish Pengba covering 60.00 ha.

For the year 2017-18, the following schemes were proposed under the RKVY

- a) Mass scale production of state fish 'Pengba' (for 180 units) for culture of 'Pengba' species
- b) Development of Waterlogged/ Swampy areas (for 125 units) for renovation/ reclamation of ponds
- c) Procurement of pelletized fish feed for use in pens/ Cages (for 48 nos. of cages and 30 Pens)

5.5.8. Blue Revolution (Neel Kranti Mission):

Under this mission, programme is implemented to benefit 4(four) progressive farmers for hatchery and 23 farmers for rearing units during 2017-18. The scheme also benefited 16 farmers from Imphal West and Thoubal Districts with completion of construction of 1.00 ha unit pond for each beneficiary.

5.5.9 Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022:

The Department of Fisheries have completed collection of data of fish farmers from 9 districts with a progressive total of 2,276 numbers of fish farmers as target group for the purpose of doubling of the income of the farmers.

CHAPTER VI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE

Manipur State is basically rural in terms of its Population. Out of the total State population of 28, 55,794 in 2011, the rural population constituted 70.79 % while the urban population was 29.21 %.

6.1 Rural Development:

Improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society is also one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Manipur is the nodal agency to ensure implementation of various programmes for accelerating the pace of development in rural areas of the State through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Following are the various developmental schemes and programmes launched in the State to uplift the standard of living of the rural population of Manipur.

6.1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

The MGNREGS formerly known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is a new and unique job scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, so as to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial year. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10.

The MGNREGS was launched initially on 13th April, 2006 at District Headquarter, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants. During 2007-08, Chandel and Churachandpur districts have also been covered while in 2008-09, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Senapati and Ukhrul have also been covered.

As required under the MGNREGS, the Government of Manipur has formulated a scheme called the Manipur Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS). The permissible works under the scheme are as given below.

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) Drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) Irrigation Canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to land of beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India.
- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) Land Development;

- (vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access; and work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.
- ix) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- x) Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP compositing, vermin-compositing, liquid bio-manures;
- xi) Livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle shed, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- xii) Fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- xiii) Works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- xiv) Rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- xv) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- xvi) Construction of anganwadi centre
- xvii) Construction of playfields
- xviii) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The achievement of the MGNREGS during 2017-18 & 2018-19 are shown in the table below:

Table No. 6.1 Employment generated under the MGNREGS

Sl. No.	District	2017-18		2018-19	
		Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	Average nos. of days provided employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	Average nos. of days provided employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Senapati	75942	10.29	76692	20.87
2	Tamenglong	30089	14.26	31348	14.15
3	Churachandpur	61397	11.31	56161	21.94
4	Chandel	34459	14.32	34735	19.96
5	Ukhrol	46429	9.17	45641	19.95
6	Imphal East	80106	11.25	104646	25.37
7	Imphal West	53301	13.58	55229	24.36
8	Bishnupur	47061	13.72	49739	27.66
9	Thoubal	62242	16.10	58851	25.18
	Total	491026	12.47	513042	22.88

Source: Department of RD & PR, Manipur

6.1.1.1 Geotagging of asset created under MGNREGS:

‘GeoMGNREGA’ is a unique endeavor of the Ministry of rural Development in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Informatics Centre. The objective of ‘GeoMGNREGA’ is to create a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to visualize, analyze and explore the data of assets created under MGNREGA. It essentially enables to view the assets created under MGNREGA across India on a map. GeoMGNREGA leverages ‘Bhuvan’, the software platform developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO for this purpose. Data of assets is taken from the NREGASoft application of Ministry of Rural Development. The unique capabilities of NREGASoft and Bhuvan are integrated into one Geospatial Asset Management & Planning tool and is named as ‘GeoMGNREGA’. In pursuance of the objectives of GeoMGNREGA’, the State has also started geotagging of all the assets created since inception of MGNREGS.

6.1.1.2 Implementation of e-payment under MGNREGS:

The specific objective of Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) is to automate all processes involved in crediting the accounts of the beneficiaries. This will lead to reduction in time required for wage processing and payments. Automation of processes will eventually lead to real-time availability of data at all levels of governance for strategic decision making. e-FMS will act as seamless payment mechanism which will automatically ensure fund transfer and crediting of funds into beneficiaries accounts leveraging the Core Banking infrastructure (NEFT/RTGS) of banks. The system will ensure right amount in right accounts in time. Successful implementation of the project across the country would do away with large number of bank accounts that are currently being operated by the Gram Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies all over the country as payments would be credited to the accounts of beneficiaries from an e-FMS Account. This would also take care of the problem of large unspent opening balances.

The Department has started implementation of e-FMS on wage component of MGNREGS in the 4 (four) valley district viz., Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal & Bishnupur District of the State covering 161 (one hundred & Sixty one) GPs.

6.1.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Aajeevika:

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), which was launched on 1st April, 1999 with disbanded erstwhile schemes viz., IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc., was restructured into the NRLM. With the launching of the NRLM in June 2011 at the national level, the NRLM has since been renamed as Aajeevika whose mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employed and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institution of the poor.

The scheme is being implemented in Manipur as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the centre and state. The Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) was constituted under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 and

the programme implementation started in 2015. Several awareness programme on NRLM have been conducted in four blocks i.e, in Machi and Tengnoupal blocks of Chandel District and Sawombung and Keirao Bitra blocks of Imphal East District. These 4 (four) blocks are implementation as Resource Blocks.

In March 2016, MSRLM entered into a tripartite MoU with Orvakal Mandal Podupu Laxmi Ikyang Sangham (OMPLIS), in Andhra Pradesh and Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) to support and strengthen its capacity by providing technical assistance in implementation of resource block strategy. Further, it also facilitates continuous flow of high quality CRP (Community Resource Persons), Facilitator cum Translator and training cum field immersion assistance from OMPLIS through SERP to MSRLM.

The physical achievement of MSRLM during 2016-17 is shown in the table given below:

Table No. 6.2 Achievements of the programme under MSRLM during 2016-17 in Manipur

Indicators	% of Work Achieved against the target
(1)	(2)
1. Gram Panchayats in which Intensive Strategy implementation is in progress	253.13
2. Villages in which Intensive Strategy implementation is initiated	48.25
3. New SHGs promoted	70.79
4. Pre NRLM SHGs bought into NRLM fold	9.09
5. SHG provided Bookkeeping Training	87.52
6. Total SHGs provided Membership Training	65.68
7. AW identified and trained in the block	67.82
8. Total Households Mobilized into all SHGs	59.09
9. Total SHGs opened Saving Bank Account	53.89
10. Total SHGs received RF (Revolving Fund)	52.01
11. Total Amount of RF disbursed to SHGs	28.02
12. Village Level Federation	31.58
13. Total amount of saving mobilized by SHGs	165.15

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Deptt. of RD & PR, Manipur

6.1.3 Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)/National Rurban Mission (NRM)

The Government of India has proposed the SPMRM with an aim to develop the rural areas which are not stand alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities. The mission aims to develop 300 such

clusters which when developed will be classified as ‘Rurban’. Out of the mandated 300 clusters, 295 clusters have been identified and approved across 29 States and 6 Union Territories. The physical progress of the Mission in respect of the North Eastern States is given below

Table No. 6.3 Physical Progress of North East State of National Rurban Mission

North Eastern States	Cluster						Approved					
	Alloted			Approved			ICAPs			DPR		
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Assam	-	5	4	-	5	4	-	5	0	-	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Manipur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Meghalaya	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0
Mizoram	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
Nagaland	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	1	0	0
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tripura	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	0	2	3	0

ICAPs= Integrated Cluster Action Plan

DPR = Detailed Project Report

– Cluster not allocated

Source: Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. Of India

In Manipur, Khangabok Rurban Cluster was selected which includes 4 (four) Gram Panchayats and 6 (six) Villages as shown below :

Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the villages	Rural Population 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)
Sangaiyumpham	Sangaiyumpham	12442
Khangabok	Khangabok	16344
	Hayel Labuk	1758
Tentha	Tentha	9087
Sangaiyumpham part 2	Lamding	1587
	Cherapur	3193
Total		44,411

86.42 % of the fund for improving connectivity under the Cluster by connectivity road of about 7.20 km with nearby main markets, educational institutions etc. have been released to Public Work Department.

6.1.4 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) :

In view of Government's commitment to provide " Housing for All" by 2022, the scheme of IAY had been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) and launched on 20th November, 2016 to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all houseless households & households living in kutchha houses by 2022. The immediate objective is to cover 1 crore households living in kutchha houses by 2018-19.

The frame for identification and selection of beneficiaries is the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011. The districtwise number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur during the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 are shown below:

Table No. 6.4 District wise number of beneficiaries under PMAY-G in Manipur

District	2017-18				2018-19			
	SC	ST	Minority	Others	SC	ST	Minority	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	0	0	0	0	8	793	3	208
2. Tamenglong	0	0	0	0	0	862	1	0
3. Churachandpur	0	8	0	0	2	1396	16	36
4. Chandel	0	17	0	0	2	857	5	1
5. Ukhrul	0	0	0	0	1	284	2	0
6. Imphal East	1	0	0	0	115	49	271	408
7. Imphal West	0	0	0	0	32	2	22	257
8. Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	19	6	71	232
9. Thoubal	2	0	0	38	37	3	366	922
Total	3	25	0	38	216	4252	757	2064

SC: Scheduled Caste

ST: Scheduled Tribe

Source: Department of RD & PR, Manipur

6.1.5 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

The scheme was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of focusing on village level development in five critical areas i.e. health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads, with the overall objective of improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas. It is cent per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme, 1703 houses were constructed during the year 2001-2002. However, the Government of India had not further release any fund under PMGY.

6.1.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been started in Manipur w.e.f 25th December, 2000 with the conversion of 642 roads of works of the then erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services) to PMGSY Phase I with 6 divisions from the Public Works Department, Manipur as Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMGSY is a centrally sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by the Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency (MSRRDA) which was established in March, 2005. Now, there are 25 PIUs for 9 districts. PMGSY envisages providing new road connectivity to 1225 village in Manipur by constructing 6000 km (approx.) of road including 20% up-gradation of existing roads. The objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above. Bharat Nirman (BN) is also a part of PMGSY. BN covers new connectivity to Villages having population of 500 in Manipur. From Phase VII onwards, only BN component has been considered along with BADP Roads of Border Blocks. Table No. 6.5 presents the length of Road completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Manipur for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19.

Table No. 6.5 Length of Road completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Manipur

(in kms.)

Sl. No.	District	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	109.95	141.78
2.	Tamenglong	119.14	142.90
3.	Churachandpur	40.58	133.68
4.	Chandel	108.34	154.47
5.	Ukhrul	129.22	93.57
6.	Imphal East	43.69	56.45
7.	Imphal West	66.40	29.63
8.	Bishnupur	56.28	55.36
9.	Thoubal	57.60	44.40
	Total	731.20	852.24

Source: Department of RD & PR, Govt. of Manipur

6.1.7 MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)

Under the MLALADP, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies @ Rs. 100 lakh per Assembly Constituency (AC). The district wise fund released during 2016-17 is shown in Table No. 6.6.

Table No. 6.6 Districtwise fund released under MLALADP, 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of AC	Total Amount released (In %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Senapati	06	10
2.	Tamenglong	03	5
3.	Churachandpur	06	10
4.	Chandel	02	3
5.	Ukhrul	03	5
6.	Imphal East	11	18
7.	Imphal West	13	22
8.	Bishnupur	06	10
9.	Thoubal	10	17
	Total	60	100

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

6.1.8 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

MPLADS is a scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 Crores. The annual entitlement of Rs. 5 Crores is released, in two equal instalments of Rs. 2.5 Crores each, by the Government of India, directly to the district authority of the Nodal district of the Member of Parliament concerned i.e., Imphal West and Churachandpur.

Constituency/ District/ Year	Works Recommended		Works Sanctioned		Work Completed	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Inner MP (LS) /Imphal West(2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th LS)	139	1250.00	139	1250.00	0	10.00
Outer MP/ Churachandpur (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th LS)	171	1250.00	171	1250.00	152	1129.00
Imphal West (2014-15 to 2016-17, 16 th RS)	133	995.00	133	995.00	65	495.00
Churachandpur (2016-17, 16 th RS)	18	252.00	18	252.00	0	0

Note : LS - Lok Sabha & RS - Rajya Sabha

Source: Department of RD & PR, Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17, Manipur

6.2 Panchayat:

In a democratic set-up, Panchayats play a vital role in inculcating community feelings among the rural folks. In the state, Panchayats are carrying out manifold developmental and judicial functions for the upliftment of the villages. The village panchayat is a forum for local self-

government which is composed of elected representatives of the village people. The Panchayat Samiti looks after all the development works at the block level.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were first set-up in Manipur in 1960, by adopting the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947. The first General Election to Panchayat was held in the year 1964. The Manipur Legislative Assembly passed the Manipur Panchayat Act 1975 and this Act came into force on 10thJan, 1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94.

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done. In 2012, election was not held for 1 (one) seat of Pradhan and 13 (thirteen) seats of Gram Panchayat. The detail of the election held on September, 2012 is shown in Table No. 6.7.

Table No. 6.7 Number of Member of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans and Gram Panchayat elected in the election held on 2012

Item	Member of Zilla Parishad	Pradhan of Gram Panchayat	Member of Gram Panchayat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Women (Reserved for General)	21	49	525
2. Scheduled Tribe	1	4	33
2.1 Women	1	2	21
2.2 Men	-	2	12
3. Scheduled Caste	2	2	35
3.1 Women	2	2	17
3.2 Men	-	-	18
4. Unreserved	36	105	910
4.1 Women	8	13	207
4.2 Men	28	92	703
5. Total	60	160	1503
5.1 Women	32	66	770
5.2 Men	28	94	733

Note: Election not held 1(one) seat of Pradhan and 13(thirteen) seats of GP Members

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

According to Article No. 243 D (3) of the Panchayati Raj Act 1994 not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat, where according to Article No. 243 D (4) not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level is to be

reserved for women. A comparative picture of the number of elected members of panchayats in the north eastern region of India is presented in Table No. 6.8.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India

North Eastern States of India	No. of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives#		
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	21	191	2199	26844	13422	50
Arunachal Pradesh	20	177	1835	9356	3094	33
Manipur	4	NA	161	1784	868	49
Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Nagaland	@	@	@	@	@	@
Sikkim	4	NA	185	1099	549	50
Tripura	8	35	591	10939	3930	36

* as on December 2017

as on November 2016

NA - Not Available @ Meghalaya, Mizoram & Nagaland have traditional councils

Source: Women & Men in India, 2018

6.2.1 State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD):

SIRD is an autonomous State Institute of Rural Development which has been converted during 2005-06 from the State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt. on 50:50 share basis . It came into existence in 2000 by converting the erstwhile Manipur Panchayati Raj Training Institute (MPRTI) into SIPARD to have the uniform pattern of the SIRDs as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Various training courses are organised by the SIRD to acquaint the rural development functionaries with the Central Sponsored Schemes and ensure proper and effective implementation of the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. One Administrative building, Academic building & Gymnasium which include one badminton court for the SIRD Complex have been constructed and inaugurated during October, 2016.

6.2.2 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA):

Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) which was earlier called Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), the Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj has taken up the construction work of one State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) at Directorate Head Quarter, Porompat & 4 (four) District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs) at the four valley district Head Quarters and were inaugurated during June, 2017. In 2017-18, Saiton-GP, Thanga Part-I GP and Imphal West Zilla Parishad (ZP) were

awarded with Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar, 2017 during the observance of National Panchayat Day which was held on 24th April, 2018 at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

6.3 Co-operation:

Co-operation is the basis of all organised human life. Mutual help and complete interdependence are to be met within the societies at all levels. Therefore, the co-operative movement in Manipur has played a significant role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in the rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit. Later, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc. The growth of Cooperative Movement in Manipur is shown at Table 6.9

Table No. 6.9 Growth of Cooperative Movement in Manipur

Year	No. of Cooperatives	No. of members (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51	350	0.21
1960-61	629	0.39
1970-71	1028	1.00
1975-76	2543	1.63
1980-81	2921	2.95
2000-01	5029	4.87
2001-02	4868	4.67
2002-03	4832	4.19
2003-04	4732	4.49
2004-05	4697	4.94
2005-06	5380	5.33
2006-07	5588	5.44
2010-11	5493	5.08
2014-15	8956	7.00
2015-16	9058	7.02
2016-17	9148	7.26
2017-18	9278	7.39
2018-19	10916	8.06

Note: The information for the year not shown in between is not available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur

Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life. From experiences gained in the recent past, it is felt that farmers/growers of agricultural/horticultural crops particularly farmers of fruits and vegetables are facing marketing problems. Farmers could not dispose off their produces at the remunerative prices as cold storage and export facilities are still inadequate. Strengthening of the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies at the state level as well as all supply and marketing societies particularly in the five hill districts is necessary for a developed and modernized system of procurement as well as marketing of agricultural produces.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial supports such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans on agricultural purposes, storage and distribution of consumer items, chemical fertilizers and marketing of agricultural produces. The PACS are known as Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPLMPCS) in the valley while in the Hill, they are called Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS).

The number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the following Table No. 6.10

Table No. 6.10 District-wise Number of Industrial & Non-industrial Cooperative Societies in Manipur for the year, 2017-18 & 2018-19

Item	Industrial		Non-Industrial		Total	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Senapati	119	119	147	187	266	306
2. Tamenglong	289	289	101	178	390	467
3. Churachandpur	265	270	313	426	578	696
4. Chandel	32	145	18	109	50	254
5. Ukhrul	314	318	257	273	571	591
6. Imphal East	847	851	406	628	1,253	1,479
7. Imphal West	583	667	490	530	1,073	1,197
8. Bishnupur	1,210	1,474	440	506	1,650	1,979
9. Thoubal	1,678	1,728	288	345	1,966	2,073
10. Kakching	571	573	141	204	712	777
11. Kangpokpi	141	152	161	193	302	345
12. Jiribam	14	10	42	43	56	53
13. Tengnoupal	38	36	19	65	57	101
14. Pherzawl	39	17	55	76	94	93
15. Noney	97	108	47	97	144	205
16. Kamzong	43	191	56	91	99	282
17. State Level Co-operative Societies	-	-	-	-	15	16
18. Primary Bank in Imphal under direct control of RCS	-	-	-	-	2	2
19. State Total	6,280	6,948	2,981	3,951	9,278	10,916

Source: Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur

In general, the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2018-19 is presented in Table No. 6 (a) and 6 (b) of Part II.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. In the initial stage, Govt. policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts.

Keeping in mind the trend of industrial development and the present local conditions of the state and in consonance with industrial policy of the Government of India, the Govt. of Manipur in its policy announcement of 1990, has decided to focus attention to the small scale and agro-based industries without discouraging the medium and large-scale industries. It is expected to serve the objective of employment generation and dispersal of industries.

The Industrial and Investment Policy of Manipur, 2017 was notified on 17th November, 2017. This new policy is formulated with the following objectives to strengthen the State's mission to act as facilitator to accelerate industrial development and allied sectors in Manipur.

- To create infrastructure facilities; provide incentives as well as marketing and technical support to industries;
- To enhance the availability of raw materials;
- To facilitate optimal utilization of the State's natural and human resources;
- To attract investment;
- To reduce procedural formalities and undue delay in setting up of industrial units in the State;
- To promote planned industrial development in the State and reduce sectoral and regional imbalance;
- To provide skill development and entrepreneurial skills and encourage gainful employment; and
- To accelerate economic growth in the State through proper linkages of infrastructure, human resources and administrative support mechanism.

7.1.1 Rapid Industrialization:

Industrialization implies the creation and growth of factories, mills, power plants and so on. It refers to the development of manufacturing and other related activities. Without rapid industrialization, economic development is almost impossible. The Government has made

persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generates more employment opportunities, alleviates poverty and remove economic disparities. Almost all the Public Sector undertaking like those shown below were facing financial problems and paucity of fund for maintenance inspite of providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes.

- (1) Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL)
- (2) Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL)
- (3) Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL)
- (4) Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL)
- (5) Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFIC)
- (6) Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (MDPL)
- (7) Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. (MHHDC)
- (8) Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (MANITRON)
- (9) Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MANIDCO)

The Government has decided to wind up five companies namely Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (MDPL) (Joint Sector) and Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL), as they are all loss making industries. Proposals for privatization also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MDPL, the Government consulted the Central Government for its viability. Proposals for revival of MHHDC, MANITRON and MANIDCO were submitted to the State Government for inclusion in the memorandum to the Twelfth Finance Commission. The staff of the Public Sector undertakings which are under process of winding up were already retrenched. Regarding the MFIC, the process has been reviewed and it shall continue as Implementing Agency of the Food Park Project set up at Nilakuthi.

7.1.1.1 Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO)

Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MANIDCO), formerly Manipur Small Industries Corporation Limited (MSIC) was incorporated in the year 1969 under the Companies Act, 1956 (No.1 of 1956). The Corporation is a multi-functional company which acts as (i) State Financial Corporation (SFC), (ii) State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC) and (iii) State Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDC). It is the only financial institute of the State and is to cater long term credit requirement of the industry. MANIDCO is governed by a Board of Directors. All the members of the Board are representatives of the State Government Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). It is worthwhile to mention that there was hardly fund available in the Corporation for industrial activities till the middle of 1980. In order to clear the backlog in industrialization, the State Government took initiative to revive the activities of MANIDCO with a very low budgetary support till 1985-86. Industrial Development Bank

of India (IDBI) also extended active support in this regard. The main activities of the Corporation are:-

- (i) State Financial Corporation (SFC): As a State Financial Corporation, MANIDCO started its Term Loan Lending Activities from the year 1986-87 to 1992-93, providing financial assistance to Tiny & Cottage, Small Scale Industries, Hotel Industries and Transport Industries etc. in the State of Manipur under the Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
- (ii) State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDC): As a State Industrial Development Corporation, MANIDCO participated investment to subsidiary/joint sector projects (industrial units) with the insistence of the State Government.
- (iii) State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIIDC)/ Engineering Cell: As a State Industrial Infrastructure Development Cell, MANIDCO has been undertaking Construction and Design Services for various civil construction works in the State of Manipur. Some of the works are funded externally/centrally and some are State sponsored projects.

7.1.1.2 Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MANITRON):

Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MANITRON) was incorporated on 1st July, 1987. The main activity of the Company is the Sale and Servicing of electronics and I.T. related equipments of the Government Departments, Undertaking etc. The activities includes printing & issuance of Smart Card, Driving Licence and Registration Certificate of vehicles under Transport, Govt. of Manipur; Biometric Enrolment of Aadhar; and Data Entry for Aadhar Seeding with NPR.

7.1.2 Small-Scale Industries:

Small-Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and exports. It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The principal factor for defining small-scale Industries has always been based on the size of investment. Small-Scale Industries are those industries whose investment in fixed assets such as plants and machineries does not exceed Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs.1 crore). This has been brought down from earlier limit of Rs.300.00 lakhs (Rs.3 crores) w.e.f. 24.12.99 in order to give a fillip to small units with low investments. The investment limit for tiny units continues to be Rs.25.00 lakhs. Investment in plant and machinery in respect of industry related Small-Scale Service and Business Enterprises (SSSBE) was increased to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs. 5.00 lakhs. According to these new definitions, all the industrial units except those of cottage and village industries in Manipur belong to the category of small-scale industries.

7.1.2.1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector:

A. Industrial Estates: The Government of Manipur is committed to set up industrial estates in 16 (sixteen) districts of Manipur with the financial assistance from the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India and the North Eastern Council (NEC). The fund matching share of the MSME and NEC with that of the state share is 80:20 and 90:10. For development of MSME in Manipur, the State Government started construction of Industrial Estates in the State. The Industrial Estate in Imphal West District at Takyelpat, the Industrial Estate at Tera Urak of Bishnupur District and Industrial Estate of Kakching District at Kuraopokpi are running in full swing. Industrial Estate Chandel, Ukhrul and Churachandpur are under construction. And lands are acquired for construction of Industrial Estate at Imphal East, Senapati and Tamenglong District.

B. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The PMEGP was launched in Manipur since 2009-10. The PMEGP is implemented in place of the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). The achievement of the programme during 2018-19 can be seen in Table No. 7.1.

Table No. 7.1 District wise target and consolidated performance during, 2018-19

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Projects	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Senapati	185	195.63
2	Kangpokpi	72	102.63
3	Tamenglong	36	44.59
4	Noney	8	5.80
5	Churachandpur	91	115.83
6	Pherzawl	-	-
7	Chandel	59	54.79
8	Tengnoupal	22	34.31
9	Ukhrul	102	108.18
10	Kamjong	15	13.55
11	Imphal East	156	449.91
12	Jiribam	7	7.68
13	Imphal West	183	541.47
14	Bishnupur	178	148.41
15	Thoubal	73	92.81
16	Kakching	83	104.76
	Total	1270	2020.35

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

Deptt. of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Manipur

C. Make in Manipur: With the objective of providing employment to unemployed youth in the state and generate additional income by promoting entrepreneurship in manufacturing and agro-based activities, the 'Make in Manipur' was launched on 26th November, 2015 in Manipur. The Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited (MFICL) is implementing the project in collaboration with the General Manager of District Industries Centre (DICs). Under the Project, a number of gene banks have been established at Imphal West, Chandel, Churachandpur and Tamenglong District which will supply Lemon Grass Slips for cultivation in 2000 acres and Stevia in 800 acres.

D. D. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

The Scheme aims to organize traditional industries and artisans into clusters and provide support for long term sustainability and economy; provide employment for traditional industry artisans; equip traditional artisans with improved skills through training and exposures; make provision for common facilities and improved tools and equipments for artisans and build up innovated and traditional skills, improved technologies etc. It is a cluster-based scheme implemented through KVIC and Coir Board where Khadi, Village Industries and Coir Clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facility centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support etc.

During 2018-19, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai accorded sanctions in favour of (i) Mao Beekeeping cluster, Senapati District and (ii) Traditional Embroidery Cluster, Thoubal District for a total amount of Rs. 263.40 lakh. These two cluster projects will generate a total employment of 700 persons. In addition, in principal approval has also been given to Cane & Bamboo, Embroidery, Wood Carving and Carpentry Cluster, Chandel District. However, necessary sanction is yet to be obtained.

E. Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI): Under the ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) of the Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, 9 Livelihood Business Incubators were established in 9 (nine) districts of Manipur with the objective of leading support to entrepreneurs and promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural, agriculture based industry and products from forest, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry. Total number of persons trained under LBI has exceeded 8000

F. Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM): The UAM was launched in September, 2015 by the Ministry of MSME, Government of India as part of 'ease of doing business'. With the introduction of UAM, the EM-I & II filing system has been discontinued from September, 2015. The Districtwise MSME with Udyog Aadhaar Number registered in Manipur, since September, 2015 is at Table No. 7.2.

**Table No. 7.2 Cumulative number of districtwise Enterprises with Udyog Aadhaar
Number in Manipur since September, 2015 till 25th April, 2019**

Sl. No.	District	Udyog Aadhar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Senapati	1068	974	91	3
2	Kangpokpi	0	0	0	0
3	Tamenglong	130	115	14	1
4	Noney	0	0	0	0
5	Churachandpur	1172	1087	85	0
6	Pherzawl	0	0	0	0
7	Chandel	594	490	104	0
8	Tengnoupal	0	0	0	0
9	Ukhrul	547	454	93	0
10	Kamjong	0	0	0	0
11	Imphal East	7724	6847	861	16
12	Jiribam	0	0	0	0
13	Imphal West	7767	6352	1394	21
14	Bishnupur	2173	1905	265	3
15	Thoubal	2813	2495	316	2
16	Kakching	0	0	0	0
	Total	23988	20719	3223	46

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur

7.1.2.2 SC/ST Hub Scheme:

The National Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 18th October, 2016 with the objective to provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy Order 2012 adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiative. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been transferred by Ministry of MSME in respect of the State of Manipur. A total of 455 beneficiaries have been trained by resource person from Industry Association, Financial Industry and DICs.

7.1.2.3 Industries other than Village and Small Enterprise:

The black rock and yellowish clay which are the raw material for production of special type of pottery are readily available at Nungbi, Ukhrul District. In view of the availability of the said material, the project was taken up under North Eastern Council (NEC) funding.

7.1.3. Factories registered under Factories Act, 1948:

In Manipur, there are 12 factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 during 2018-19 as evident from the table below.

Table No. 7.3 Number of Registered Factories under Factories Act, 1948, Manipur

Sl. No.	Factory	Unit	
		2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Surki (Brick Field)	3	4
2	Rice Mill	8	1
3	Flower Mill	1	-
4	Stone crusher	1	-
5	Automobile	-	-
6	Iron & Steel/ Iron Works	1	1
7	Plastic Tank	-	-
8	Package Drinking Water	-	2
9	Oil Depot (Malom)	-	-
10	Carpentry	-	-
11	Tyre Retreading	-	-
12	Plywood (Upgraded from Saw Mill)	-	-
13	Printing	-	1
14	Others	3	3
	Total	17	12

– Not Available

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur

7.1.4 Handloom:

Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Basically, it is a labour-intensive family occupation in which all the members of a family can participate. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post loom process. As a part of product diversification of handloom cloths of Manipur, a garment fair was organized in October, 2017 by Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited at Panthoibi Shopping Complex, Imphal.

In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous like Ningthou Phee, Lamthang Khulak, Khamen-Chatpa, Shamilanmi, Moirangphee, Lashing

Phee, Leiroom, Hijam-mayek, Tindongbi, Leirong, Akoibi designs etc. Each design has its own history as to how and by whom they were invented. In the art of design and printing, Manipur can be proud of possessing good knowledge of dyeing of fast colour on various kinds of hand printing of cloths since time immemorial by using indigenous plant leaves etc. In Manipur, the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles was set up vide Order No. 4/18/2016-C&I dated 2nd January, 2017, with the objective to promote the socio-economic conditions of the weavers, artisans and for the growth of textile sector as a whole. Manipur ranks first in terms of looms per 1000 man in the country according to National Handloom Census, 2010. The number of looms and weavers of the top ten states of India recording highest density of looms and weaver according to National Handloom Census Report, 2010 is shown below.

Table No. 7.4 States of India recording highest density of Looms & Weavers

State	Number		Rank in terms of Density of	
	Loom	Weaver	Loom	Weaver
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Manipur	1,90,634	2,04,319	70	75
2. Tripura	1,39,011	1,31,742	38	36
3. Assam	11,11,577	14,83,864	36	48
4. Nagaland	47,688	65,303	24	33
5. Mizoram	24,136	41,189	22	38
6. Arunachal Pradesh	27,286	39,566	20	21
7. West Bengal	3,07,829	6,65,006	3	7
8. Tamil Nadu	1,54,509	3,18,512	2	4
9. Andhra Pradesh	1,24,714	3,06,465	1	4
10. Uttar Pradesh	80,295	2,17,015	0	1

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce & Industries, Govt. of Manipur

7.1.4.1 Project Package Scheme:

The project package scheme, being implemented since 1992-93, is one of the major schemes to provide the requisite support to weavers in an integrated and coordinated manner. The scheme envisages formulation and implementation of specific need base projects for development by a particular handloom product or development of a particular area of weavers.

7.1.4.2 Integrated Handloom Village Development project:

Integrated Handloom Village Development project (IHVDP) aims at providing a comprehensive support in all areas covering all types of facilities in terms of skilled

upgradation, productivity infrastructure and to give fillip to the motivation level. Construction of common facility centre, work shed, supply of looms, imparting training programme and providing of infrastructure are the main components of the scheme.

7.1.4.3 Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana :

Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan (DDHP) Yojana was a scheme introduced for women belonging to the SC/ST/OBC as a promotional scheme of handloom sector. It is a centrally sponsored scheme which has come into force with effect from 01.04.2000. Product development, production support, institutional support, imparting training programme, providing of infrastructure, marketing support etc. both at macro & micro level in an integrated and coordinated manner for an overall development of the handloom sector are the main components of the scheme. The pattern of assistance between the central and the state is 90:10 unless specified for the component.

7.1.4.4 Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme:

Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme was formally launched by the Department of Textiles, Commerce and Industry, Govt. of Manipur on 29th June, 2017. It is a scheme of Save Time Save Money, with an objective to provide yarn with buy back arrangement at the doorsteps of weavers & artisans. The district wise number of weavers who have registered and enrolled as beneficiaries for employment on handloom weaving is shown at Table No. 7.5

Table No. 7.5 Districwise number of beneficiaries under Handloom & Handicrafts Delivery Scheme

(as on January, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Senapati	61
2	Tamenglong	159
3	Noney	32
4	Churachandpur	122
5	Pherzawl	27
6	Chandel	99
7	Tengnoupal	15
8	Ukhrul	1510
9	Kamjong	365
10	Imphal East	3295
11	Imphal West	1655
12	Bishnupur	160
13	Thoubal	937
14	Kakching	422
	Total	8859

Source: Directorate of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Govt. of Manipur,
Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18

7.1.5 Handicrafts:

Handicrafts is an important industry in the state. It has its own unique identity amongst the various crafts of the country. Handicrafts industry of Manipur may be mentioned with special accounts for contributing to the economic structure and development of the state. The handicrafts of Manipur are treated in high class in themselves, drawing the main theme and subject matter from episode of Khamba Thoibi and latter Radha Krishna background of their religious belief and designs depiction of Pakhangba. With simple processes of indigenous nature, craftsman here produce handicrafts of excellence in the form of cloths embroidery, cane and bamboo, ivory, stone and wood carving, metal crafts, deer horn decoratives and supari, walking sticks, dolls and toys etc. Various kouna products, artistic weaving, wood carving etc. have a distinct place of its own.

The State Government has made full efforts for overall development of handloom and handicrafts industries in the state. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Manipur Development Society are the two agencies of the state government taking utmost efforts for production and marketing of handloom and handicrafts products. Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is an apex co-operative society taking pivotal role in the co-operative sector for development of handloom & handicrafts in the state. There is also departmental raw-materials bank to meet the requirement of various types and quality of yarn of weavers at reasonable price. The Mechanised Dye House now run under the Deptt. is also making full efforts to make available quality dyed yarn for the weavers of the State.

The following welfare schemes were taken up since the inception of the sector in the Department.

- Incentives/State Awards to Outstanding Handicrafts Artisan
- Providing of financial assistance to Individual Ex-trainee Handicraft Artisans of Manipur
- Implementation of “Modernisation of Handicrafts” Scheme to promote outstanding Craftspersons of the State
- Survey & Census of HC
- Publicity & Exhibition, Documentation
- Cluster Development of Handicrafts
- Study Tour of Handicraft Artisans
- Development of Handicrafts Museum

Considering the significance of the role of handloom and handicrafts in India in terms of employment and income generation in addition to the aesthetic value of the products, the 6th Economic Census conducted all over India covered this sector for the first time. According to the census, there are 57,004 handloom/handicrafts establishments (Rural-38,179 and Urban-18,825) in Manipur with an employment of 75,121 persons (Rural-49,354 and Urban-25,767). The district-wise handicrafts and handloom establishments found in the rural and urban areas of Manipur as per the findings of the 6th EC is at Table No. 7.6.

Table No. 7.6 Percentage distribution of handicraft and handloom in Manipur, 2013

Sl. No.	District/State	Percentage of handicrafts & handloom unit		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	2.82	0.09	1.92
2.	Tamenglong	0.81	0.25	0.63
3.	Churachandpur	11.63	0.14	7.83
4.	Chandel	2.90	0.21	2.01
5.	Ukhrul	2.87	0.57	2.11
6.	Imphal West	13.56	36.38	21.09
7.	Imphal East	25.62	22.74	24.67
8.	Bishnupur	14.06	14.17	14.10
9.	Thoubal	25.73	25.46	25.64
	Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Final Results of Sixth Economic Census, 2013

7.1.5.1 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) :

A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh was provided & utilized for implementation of 10 Nos. of Block Level Handloom clusters under the National Handloom Development Programme in Machi of Chandel District (now Tengnoupal), Lungchong Maiphei of Ukhrul, Saitu Gamphazol in Senapati (now in Kangpokpi), Nungba in Tamenglong (now Noney), Thoubal, Bishnupur, Singhat in Churachandpur, Keirao Bitra in Imphal East & Wangoi and Haorang Sabal also in Imphal West.

7.1.6 District Industries Centre :

District industries Centre (DIC) came into limelight in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India adopted in 1977. The DICs were established in all the District Headquarters with 2 (two) sub centres at Jiribam and Kangpokpi sub-division of Manipur. Its emphasis is laid on dispersal of industries in the district headquarters, small towns and rural areas. The intention of the policy makers is to make the DICs to work as catalysts for promotion of cottage and small industries. It provides all the resources with its facilities required by the entrepreneurs including identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipments, provision of raw-materials and facilities for marketing and extension services. Various schemes like Seed/Margin Money, Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana were instrumental in the growth of industries in the state. One of the most important scheme undertaken by the DIC is Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

7.1.6.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana:

A special scheme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was drawn up to be operated through the District Industries Centre for providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths. The Scheme covered all educated unemployed youths who

passed or failed matric or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of six months and within the age group of 18 to 35 years (relaxed upto 40 years for the North Eastern States and 45 years for SC/ST, Ex-Serviceman, physically handicapped persons & women). Beneficiaries of the PMRY scheme were selected from the relatively less affluent sections of the society, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.24,000 (relaxed upto Rs.40,000 per annum for North Eastern States.) PMRY scheme provided loans, financial assistance to educated unemployed persons who are willing to employ in any one of the trades viz., industry, service and business. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993 and discontinued from 2017-18 which is now replaced by Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

7.1.7 Khadi and Village Industries:

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1957. The Khadi and Village Industries is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job, but also utilizes local skill resources and provides part-time as well as full time work to rural artisans, women and minorities. It was only in the year 1966 that the State Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries was constituted by the Government of Manipur. The traditional sector of industries fall within the purview of organisations such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The KVIC include artisans in tiny industrial units and defines it as any industry located in a village or town inhabited by population not exceeding 10,000 which produces goods and renders services with or without the use of power in which the fixed capital per head does not exceed Rs.15,000. In the State, the KVIC has given special attention for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in general.

District wise Number of Bee-Keepers, Outturn Price and value of Honey in Manipur for the year 2016-17 is given in Table No.7.7.

Table No. 7.7 Number of Bee-Keepers, Production, Price and Value of Honey, 2016-17

Name of District	No. of Bee Keepers	Production of Honey in Kgs.	Price per Kg. (Rs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	769	7,890	300	23.67
2. Tamenglong	278	2,825	300	8.48
3. Churachandpur	942	9,995	300	29.99
4. Chandel	535	5,427	300	16.28
5. Ukhrul	1,091	11,327	300	33.98
6. Imphal East	1,773	18,602	300	55.81
7. Imphal West	1,593	16,546	300	49.64
8. Bishnupur	744	7,440	300	22.32
9. Thoubal	1,483	15,497	300	46.49
Total	9,208	95,549	300	286.66

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur

7.1.8 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

The opening of the Border Trade between India and Myanmar was an important achievement during the Eighth plan period. The Indo-Myanmar Border Trade was inaugurated in 12th April, 1995 by the then Union Minister of State for Commerce as a follow-up measure of the Trade Agreement signed between India and Myanmar on the 21st Jan., 1994 at New Delhi. Subsequently exchange of 22 items have been allowed by the residents across the border. The development has to boost up the export potential of India/Manipur by creating adequate infrastructure for promotion of export oriented industrial units. To facilitate the trade, trade centers are being constructed at Moreh and another at Imphal. The importance of setting up of trade centers for providing facilities to the trades and entrepreneurs of Manipur with the new avenue of opening up of regulated border trade between Myanmar and India was considered by Planning Commission, Government of India.

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlicks, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soyabeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. The main items of exports were wheat flour, bleaching powder, fenugreek seeds, ani seeds, cumin seeds, soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, pea, garlic, dry buffalo offal etc. while the import items were betel nuts, turmeric, red kidney bean (rajma), kuth roots, gram, resin, reed-brooms, dry ginger etc.

With the objectives of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bi-lateral trade, a team of Myanmar Delegation comprising 3 (three) officials and 28 other trade related bodies visited Manipur on 28th Feb., 2007 and also a One-Day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at the State Government House, Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

Further, in order to promote trade link with South East Asia, the Central and State Government have undertaken measures in consonance of the Government of India's Act East Policy as given below :

- a) Setting up of an Integrated Check Post
- b) Organizing the first Industrial Expo-2016 during 4th April to 10th April, 2016 where about 600 Units from Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya participated

- c) Establishment of a Multi Storied Shopping Complex at Moreh to facilitate marketing of various products and produces of Manipur, India and other Asian countries through Myanmar.
- d) Regular participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF), since 1981, which is platform to showcase the unique products of the state at the National and International level.
- e) Construction of Manipur Trade and Expo Centre at Lamboikhongnangkhong under ASIDE Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, having multipurpose facilities for organizing Exhibitions, Trade Fairs, Craft Bazaar and for conducting any International Events.

7.1.9 Industrial Growth Centres:

Growth Centres are large villages or small towns which have the potential to become the nuclei for the socio-economic development of the surrounding area. The Centres can be identified by the different orders with respect to the quality and quantity of services and facilities, service area and population. A growth centre of lowest order should have services like agricultural input centre, primary and middle school, maternity and child care centres and daily market. At highest level, it must have manufacturing industries, hospitals, colleges etc.

The pace of development of backward areas is a cause for concern. With the doing away of the system of licensing of industries and coming into play of market forces, the industries tend to gravitate towards already developed areas which provide better infrastructure, easier availability of skilled work force and forward and backward linkages in terms of availability of raw-materials and markets for products.

7.1.9.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI):

Food Processing Industries took a vital role in the development of industries and generation of large employment in the state. 30 numbers each of entrepreneurs in the districts of Kakching, Kangpokpi, Thoubal and Bishnupur, 35 numbers in Ukhrul District, and 88 numbers of entrepreneurs in Imphal East District were given training on one-week Mobile Entrepreneurs Development Programme (EDP)

7.1.9.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY):

7.1.9.1.1.1 Mega Food Park : Considering the need to develop Agro-Food Processing sectors, a project on Mega Food Park is being established at Yaithibi Khunou, Kakching District.

7.1.9.1.2 Food Park at Nilakuthi:

The Food Park was inaugurated on 5th December, 2016 at Nilakuthi covering an area of about 31 acres of land. The implementing agency of the Food Park Project is the Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFICL). The Food Park has Food Processing Units for which common facilities like Cold storage, Ware Houses, Quality Control Lab., Weight Bridge, Post Office, Bank, Water & Power supply etc., are made available. There are 49 plots having

600 sq each, out of 49, six have been allotted to MSME for establishment of Technology centre and the remaining 43 plots to entrepreneurs of Food Processing Units. Category wise allocation of Food Processing Units is given below

• Fruit Juice	-	4
• Oil Mills	-	2
• Species	-	9
• Bakery	-	3
• Dry Fish	-	2
• Flour Mill	-	4
• Fruits & Vegetables	-	2
• Squash and Pickle	-	1
• Agro Food	-	1
• Cold Drink lime and ginger	-	1
• Fruits and beverage	-	1
• Process food	-	2
• Soy Nuggets	-	1
• Squash, Pickle, Drinking water and bakery	-	10

7.1.9.2 Honey Processing Plant:

Under the scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, a common infrastructure facility for Honey Processing has been established at Toupokpi of Bishnupur District.

7.1.9.3 Bamboo Processing Industries:

Considering the fact that Manipur share about 25% of the total growing stock of bamboo of the North Eastern Region of India and 14% of the country, Manipur State stands to prominently benefit from the national programme for bamboo development. The bamboo growing area within and around Jiribam, covering the bamboo abundant area of Tamenglong district and Tipaimukh area of Churachandpur district is about 2969 sq. km., which is about

80% of the total bamboo growing area in Manipur. Therefore, preparation have been made to set up a Bamboo Technology Park at Jiribam. The main object of setting up the park is to promote various bamboo based industries. The processing units will set up on Public Private Partnership under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

In order to facilitate the Bamboo Based Industry (BBI), for efficient utilization of bamboo resources, the following training program were sponsored.

- a) Bamboo Cap
- b) Dyeing & Screen Printing of Round Bamboo, Bamboo Strips and Bamboo leaves.
- c) Transportation charges to be provided to the artisan participating in the International Bamboo Festivals

7.1.9.4.1 3rd World Bamboo workshop 2019:

The 3rd World Bamboo Workshop 2019 was hosted by the Government of Manipur at the City Convention Centre from 4th to 8th February 2019 in collaboration with the World Bamboo Organisation with a focus to promote sustainable plantation of bamboo in a scientific manner, development and use of tremendous useful product of bamboo for the benefit of the communities. About 34 countries (USA, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Netherland, Italy, Austria, UK, French Polynesia, Austrialia, Malaysia, Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Bhutan, Phillinines, Mauritius, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, and Thailand). of the world participated in this event. Competition of cooking bamboo shoot was also performed. Prizes were distributed to 3-best competitors in all the traders and four permanent pavilions made of bamboo were erected one at Hotel Imphal and other three pavilions at Hapta Kangjeibung.

3(three) MoUs viz., DICMA Trade (Mexico) pertaining to construction; Dasso (USA) pertaining to bamboo technology up-gradation & marketing and Grow more biotech (India) pertaining to plantation were entered into by the State Government with other participating countries for transfer of technology and to collaborate in marketing of bamboo based products, propagation of bamboo, bamboo cultivation, etc.

7.1.9.5 Industrial Disputes:

An industrial dispute is taken as a cessation/stoppage of work in a unit due to breakdown of understanding between workers and the employers on some issue. Strikes and lockouts are the two manifestations of the industrial dispute, the periodic returns of which are received from different industrial units of the state for the purpose of statistics relating to industrial unrest. The strikes represent in temporary stoppage of work by a group or all employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to enforce a demand whereas the lockout signifies temporary with holding of work from all or a group of employees by the employers for

matters relating to employment or non-employment or the terms and conditions of employment. Information on the industrial disputes in Manipur is not available since 2014-15.

7.1.9.6 Results of the Annual Survey of Industries:

The summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) reveal some idea about different characteristics of registered factory sector in the State. The important characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries pertaining to the North Eastern States during 2017-18 (P) are presented in Table No.7.8 and the salient features of ASI are shown in Table No. 7(a) of Part II.

Table No. 7.8 Estimates of some important characteristics of North Eastern States for the year 2017-2018(P)

North Eastern States	Characteristics							
	No. of Factories	Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Invested Capital	Value of Output	Total Input	Net Value Added	Depreciation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arunachal Pradesh	117	19,343	16,633	33,113	99,998	84,207	12,206	3,585
Assam	4,538	2,733,666	906,161	3,660,320	6,732,646	5,154,627	1,364,876	213,143
Manipur	191	15,929	2,039	22,625	42,083	31,824	8,376	1,883
Meghalaya	133	361,974	69,964	495,077	568,899	404,219	122,400	42,279
Mizoram	186	20,764	18,664	32,133	54,104	39,617	13,167	1,320
Nagaland	82	705,218	305,055	890,869	1,836,037	694,393	1,064,105	77,539
Sikkim	607	45,161	18,337	76,863	155,929	120,572	30,480	4,878
Tripura	117	19,343	16,633	33,113	99,998	84,207	12,206	3,585

P= Provisional

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Govt. of India

7.2 Minerals:

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to their development.

7.2.1 Mineral Development:

Mining exploration in Manipur is taken up by the Geology and Mining Division of the Department of Trade, Commerce & Industry, Manipur. Exploration of Chromite and

associated minerals had started in Manipur since 2014-15. During the year 2017-18, exploration of chromite and associated minerals had started at Kwatha Village of Tengnoupal District.

7.3 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been practiced by the farmers from time immemorial but on a limited scale. Table No.7.9 presents the district-wise sericulture farm and production in Manipur.

Table No. 7.9 District wise sericulture production of Manipur, 2017-18

Particulars	No. of Farm	Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos)	Muga (lakh nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senapati	7	57.14	3.00	19.06	0.00
Kangpokpi	3	29.23	3.10	20.15	0.00
Tamenglong	4	41.62	5.74	7.62	0.00
Churachandpur	14	101.56	7.06	23.96	8.07
Chandel	6	72.17	16.36	21.78	0.00
Ukhrul	7	93.43	5.21	2.45	0.00
Imphal East	23	241.33	63.20	22.59	23.02
Jiribam	3	0.00	48.65	0.00	5.65
Imphal West	13	89.49	32.83	2.45	7.67
Bishnupur	6	121.15	97.60	6.26	2.83
Thoubal	9	184.59	118.55	5.72	0.00
Manipur	95	1031.71	401.30	132.04	47.24

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur

7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP):

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Govt. had taken up a project entitled “Manipur Sericulture Project” with assistance from OECF (Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund) now renamed as JBIC, Japan in order to increase the annual production of silk yarn to the tune of 328 MT. Under this project, the advance technology and sophisticated machineries used in Japan could be transferred to India with a view to increase the production of raw silk in terms of both quality and quantity so as to meet the demand of international market. The project also envisage development of sericulture facilities covering (a) Construction of infrastructural facilities such as Seed Farm, Grainages, Research Station, District Storage and Cocoon marketing Centres, (b) Development of Plantation of Mulberry and Eri, (c) Construction of reeling and spinning facilities, twisting, etc. (d) Development of technical training centres for rendering technical assistance & training etc. The overall development plan on this project has been formulated including a total 2,720 hectares of Mulberry, 1,500 hectares of Eri and functioning all the necessary supporting facilities. The project has been implemented with an outlay of Rs.490.59 crores since 20th July, 1998, in two phases.

The Phase-I, Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP-I) was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which, OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase – 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector covered and completed by March, 2005.

To complement the MSP-I, the MSP Phase-II (MSP-II) was conceived with the objective of consolidating the gains of MSP-I activities and achievement, expansion and diversification of Mulberry sericulture and Ericulture and strengthening both the infrastructure and seed sector.

The Manipur Sericulture Project – II is being implemented under 2 schemes – NERTPS (North-East Region Textile Promotion Scheme), SPA (Special Plan Assistance) for Mulberry Sector in Valley Districts and as Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) for Hill Districts including Kangpokpi, Jiribam Sub-division for Eri Sector.

Under MSP – II, farmers having 1 (one) acre of land are provided financial assistance of planting materials assistance for plantation development, fencing of the plantation field, irrigation facility, beneficiary empowerment programme in the field of Silkworm food

plantation and Silkworm rearing, construction of Individual Adult Rearing House (IARH), Mounting Hall, Rearing Appliances and disinfection materials.

7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board (CSB), the State Government has implemented the CDP since the 9th Plan period with the sharing pattern of 80:10:10 (Centre: State: Beneficiary). CDP is an effective tool for transfer of technologies from lab to field and also enhancing the Raw Silk production and employment generation. It is covering small and marginal Sericulture farmers which could not be participated in the Manipur Sericulture Project (MSP).

Since 2015-16, there is no funding from the Scheme. Nevertheless, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has allocated fund of Rs 23.32 Lakh as Central Share for the year 2015-16 for Post Cocoon Schemes viz., Support for Motorized Charkha (23 nos.), Assistance for twisting Units/480 spindles (2 nos.), Motorized/ Pedal Spinning Machine (10 nos.), Solar operated Spinning Machine (5 nos.) and Hot Air Driers (Electrical)/50 kg capacity (2 nos.)

7.3.3 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is implemented as convergence scheme in the Department to enhance production and productivity since the year 2010-11 onwards and also to improve infrastructure for development of sericulture with funding by the Government of India as 100% Additional Central Assistance (ACA) till the end of 2014-15 with sharing of 90:10 (Central: State).

Further, for the year 2014-15, as per new guidelines of RKVY, the schemes are further classified into two categories as (i) Production Growth (ii) Assets & Infrastructures. There is provision of supply of equipments to farmers for filling the gaps of other schemes.

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. It is an umbrella term for many activities referred to as 'social overhead capital' which results in facilities and services and are usually provided free (as in the case of roads) or at reduced charges (as in the case of electricity). The economic infrastructure supports primarily the economic activities and its components being utilised such as power, irrigation, transport and communication etc.

8.1 Power:

Power or electricity is the most convenient and versatile form of energy. It plays a key role in the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors of the economy and is also the most crucial source of supplying domestic energy requirements. The demand has, therefore, been growing at a rate faster than other forms of energy.

In 1930, two (2) micro hydel sets with capacities of 100 kW and 56 kW was commissioned by the then Manipur State HE Board at Leimakhong which marked the beginning of the use of electricity in Manipur. The electricity generated by these stations were provided to the Royal Palace and main areas of Imphal Town. Two (2) more DG sets of 62 kW and 46 kW capacities were installed at the old Imphal Power House during World War-II by the Armed Forces for electrification of Imphal Town and its suburbs. Later, with the increase in the demand for power, more DG sets of various capacities were installed in and around Imphal. Due to lack of generation, demand for power was suppressed and whatever was available was met from power purchased from the neighbouring States/ Electricity Board in addition to State's own generating voltage. The situation improved a little with the purchase of bulk power from Assam with the commissioning of 132 kV inter-state transmission line from Imphal to Dimapur and 6.3 MVA, 132/33 kV sub-station at Yurembam in July, 1981.

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project, with a capacity of 3 x 35 MW, on the 4th of August, 1984. During 1984 to 1996, many hydel projects were commissioned in the North Eastern Region in India, with Manipur having a share of about 7% from every project. But due to limited inter-state Available Transmission Capacity (ATC) of about 100 MW, the State could not avail the allocated share even. However, with the commissioning of 400 kV Silchar to Imphal D/C Transmission Line (charged at 132 kV) in March, 2015, the transmission line constraint was eliminated. And now, the state is able to meet the power requirement made available from newly commissioned Central Power Generating Units such as Pallatana Bongaigaon and markets through power exchange.

The number of sub-station in the districts of Manipur is shown at Table No. 8.1

Table No. 8.1 District wise Number of sub-station in Manipur

District	Year					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11 KV	132/33KV	33/11KV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	2	8	2	10	2	10
Tamenglong	1	7	1	7	1	9
Churachandpur	1	7	1	7	1	8
Chandel	0	4	1	4	0	5
Ukhrul	0	7	1	7	0	8
Imphal East	2	11	2	10	2	10
Imphal West	2	10	2	11	2	11
Bishnupur	1	5	1	5	1	5
Thoubal	1	7	1	7	3	7
Manipur	10	66	12	68	12	73

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL)

The erstwhile Electricity Department, Manipur was unbundled and corporatized into the two State Owned functionally independent successor entities w.e.f. 1st February, 2014, in pursuance of Electricity Act, 2003 viz.,(i) Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL) and (ii) Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL). Their functions are depicted below.

Area of Operation	
MSPCL	MSPDCL
(a) Transmission network of 33 KV and above.	(a) Transmission network of 11 KV and below.
(b) All Sub-station of 33/11 KV and above.	(b) All other distribution activities.
(c) All generation units other than those mentioned in MSPDCL.	(c) Generation assets at 36 MW Heavy Fuel at Leimakhong, Hydel Plant at Leimakhong, existing DG Sets.
(d) State Level Dispatch Centre (SLDC). An independent society called Manipur State Level Load Dispatch Society is being formed to take up the work of SLDC.	(d) Revenue collection activities.

8.1.1 Power Generation:

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The hydro Power potential of Manipur assessed by the MSPCL is about 2200 MW. The following hydel projects are constructed in the state.

<u>Name of Project/ Sector</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>
Loktak Hydro HE Project/ Central	3 x 35
Leimakhong Stage – I MH Project/ State	2 x 0.3
Total	105.6

8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz., domestic, commercial, industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing every year. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerization etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. At present, the bulk of the power requirement of the State is drawn from outside the State through the inter-State transmission line. This existing inter-State transmission lines are (i) 132kV Loktak HEP to Ningthoukhong line (ii) 132kV Yurembam to Dimapur via. Mao line and (iii) 400kV D/C transmission line from Silchar to Imphal (PG). Table No. 8.2 shows the year-wise Peak Load Met and Energy Requirement Met of the State.

Table No. 8.2 Demand and supply of power of Manipur

Year	Power	
	Peak Load Met (MW)	Energy Requirement Met (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2014-15	158.00	735.27
2015-16	170.00	833.79
2016-17	169.86	760.64
2017-18	195.20	830.09
2018-19	215*	894.80

*met on 18th Jan., 2019

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

The 19th Electric Power Survey of India has assessed the requirements of power for states including Manipur for the coming years. The survey was conducted under the aegis of Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The projected requirement in case of Manipur is shown below at Table No. 8.3 while the forecast of Electrical Energy Requirement and peak load at

Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities only) in North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis All India in 2016-17 is depicted at Table 8.3.

Table No. 8.3 Project Power Requirement of Manipur according to draft 19th Electric Power Survey Forecast

Year	Peak Load (MW)	Energy Requirement (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2018-19	303	1592
2019-20	339	1769
2020-21	372	1925
2021-22	410	2103
2022-23	453	2300

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL),
Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

**Table No. 8.4
Forecast of Electrical Energy Requirement and peak load at Power Station Bus Bars
(Utilities only) in North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis All India in 2016-17**

North Eastern States (NES) /India	Electrical Energy Requirement (in Million Units)	Peak Electric Load (in Mega Watts)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	552	135
2. Assam	8,947	1,817
3. Manipur	1,241	346
4. Meghalaya	2,243	445
5. Mizoram	936	285
6. Nagaland	834	185
7. Sikkim	528	144
8. Tripura	1,401	340
NES Total	16,682	3,697
All India	13,54,874	1,99,540

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India

8.1.3 Availability of Power:

The power supply in Manipur depends entirely on the share of power allocated from the Central sector plants. The availability, however, decreases in the lean season when the generation is reduced following the recession of water levels in the rain fed reservoirs of the Central sector Hydel plants. Sometimes, the availability of the power from these plants was so poor that even the demand of vital installations like hospital, radio station, doordarshan kendra and other telecommunication stations could not be met. When the water levels in the Hydel plants went down below minimum draw down level, the generation is likely to stop. Therefore, the shortage of power is the major cause for the slow development in the state. Electric energy in the state continues to be insufficient. Purchases of power from outside the state have been rising at a higher rate. Table No. 8.5 provides a picture of the power availability in the state.

Table No. 8.5 Net Energy available in Manipur State

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)			
	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 2 to Col. 4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	15.64	5,633.70	610.49	6,259.83
2012-13	10.08	5,783.44	669.04	6,462.56
2013-14	10.10	6,064.02	736.86	6,810.98
2014-15	10.10	6,425.80	424.20	6,860.10
2015-16	Nil	8859.50	618.10	9477.60
2016-17	Nil	9853.50	858.40	10711.90

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

The generation of all the central sector Power Project of North Eastern Region are shared among the states of the region as per the allocation made by the Govt. of India leaving 20% as unallocated share. During the year 2018-19 the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations in the North-Eastern Region of India is as given in Table No. 8.6.

Table No. 8.6 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2018-19

Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Allocation from (MW)	
		Firm share	Unallocated share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Loktak HPS (NHPC)	105 (90)	39	6.1
2. Khandong HPS (NEEPCO)	50(43)	3	0.6
3. Kopilli HEP (NEEPCO)	200(170)	12	2.5
4. Kopilli HEP Stage-II (NEEPCO)	25(21)	1	0.3
5. Kathalguri GPS (AGBPP) (NEEPCO)	291(247)	20	3.6
6. Agartala GPS (AGTPP) (CC) (NEEPCO)	130(111)	9	1.5
7. Bongaigaon Thermal PP (NTPC) (Unit I & II)	500(425)	31	6.1
8. Doyang HPS (NEEPCO)	75(64)	5	0.9
9. Ranganadi HPS (NEEPCO)	405(345)	29	4.9
10. Pallatana GPP (OTPC)*	726(628)	42	-
11. Pare HEP	110 (94)	8	1.3
Total	2,507	199	27.8

*Share allocation as per latest NERPC update

– Not Available

Note: Figures in bracket are allocated capacity out of the total installed capacity

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited, (MSPCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

8.1.4 Revenue from sale of Energy and Purchase of Power:

During 2016-17, 985.35 MU of energy with UI was purchased from Central Sector Power Agencies at a total cost of Rs. 345.91 Crores and 85.84 MU of energy was received from Loktak Project free of cost as detailed below:

1. Energy Purchased (i/c overdrawal)	–	985.35 MU
2. Free Energy	–	85.84 MU
3. Total Energy	–	1071.19 MU
4. Cost of Energy (i/c supplementary)	–	Rs. 345.91 in Rs. Crores
5. Average Cost of Purchase	–	Rs. 3.23 per Unit

Due to revision of AFC for tariff block 2016-17 as per CERC (Central Electricity Regulatory Commission) orders, the outstanding dues/arrears payable to the Central Sector Agencies as on 31-03-2017 is Rs. 51.42 crores as given below:

a. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	–	Rs. 7.93 crores
b. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC)	–	Rs. 5.83 crores
c. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)	–	Rs. 14.79 crores
d. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL)	–	Rs. 2.27 crores
e. Bongaigaon TPS, NTPC	–	Rs. 11.33 crores
f. POSOCO, NERLDC	–	Rs. 2.81 crores
g. Pallatana, OTPC	–	<u>Rs. 6.46 crores</u>
Total =		Rs. 51.42 crores

8.1.5 Transmission and distribution:

To distribute the power available from Loktak Hydro Electric Project to different load centres all over the state according to the need, the state department has embarked upon laying adequate transmission and distribution network under different schemes and rural electrification schemes.

8.1.5.1 Transmission System:

Manipur State Power Company Ltd. (MSPCL), as a deemed transmission licensee for Manipur State, undertake the function of transmission of electricity and discharge all function of the State Transmission Utility (STU). The MSPCL has undertaken several transmission works under State Plan, SPA funding, State Plan Support, NLCPR funding, NEC funding and SCA funding. The achievement of the Company in terms of capacity added during 2018-19 is shown below.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Capacity		Capacity added
		As on March, 2018	As on March, 2019	
Sub-Station				
1	132/33 KV transformation capacity (MVA)	648.3	698.3	50
2	33/11 KV transformation capacity (MVA)	591.5	596.5	5
Line		Total Length		Line length added
3	132 KV transmission lines (Kms)	653	696	43
4	33 KV Sub-transmission lines (Kms)	1635	1676	41

8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:

Over 71 % of the population of Manipur lived in rural areas comprising 2,515 inhabited villages as per 2011 census. As on 31st March, 2017, 2,352 villages have been electrified while 230 unelectrified villages was slated to cover through 12th Plan Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) scheme. The achievements made under the 12th Plan Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is presented in Table No. 8.7

Table No. 8.7 Achievement of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Sl. No.	District	Scope		Achievement as on 31-03-2017	
		Census Village	Habitation	Census Village	Habitation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Bishnupur	1	25	1	25
2	Chandel	50	6	34	2
3	Churachandpur	97	60	64	46
4	Tamenglong	18	30	6	17
5	Senapati	25	41	16	20
6	Ukhrul	16	57	13	42
Total		207	219	134	152

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, (MSPDCL), Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL) has submitted proposal under DDUGJY covering 306 habitations in 3 Districts viz., Imphal East (125), Imphal West (72) and Thoubal (109) Districts which has been approved by the Government of India.

8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The pattern of consumption of power in the state during 2016-17 shows that the domestic consumption was highest compared to others as evident from Table No. 8.8.

Table No. 8.8 District-wise Electricity Consumption of Power, 2016-17

(mu)

District	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Irrigation & Agriculture	Public Water Work	Bulk Supply	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	25.91	2.72	2.30	0.32	0.00	0.06	8.57	39.88
Tamenglong	1.79	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.69	3.74
Churachandpur	12.15	1.82	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	16.27
Chandel	7.40	0.96	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.07	1.10	9.93
Ukhrul	4.44	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	2.10	6.92
Imphal East	73.55	11.25	12.67	0.53	0.02	9.72	25.13	132.87
Imphal West	105.03	22.74	3.89	0.82	0.03	8.56	36.23	177.3
Bishnupur	28.91	2.46	1.27	1.29	0.70	2.05	3.06	39.74
Thoubal	38.99	1.15	1.34	0.06	0.20	3.05	8.23	53.02
Manipur	298.17	43.68	21.69	3.44	0.95	23.51	88.21	479.65

Source: Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited, Manipur.

The domestic consumption accounted for 62.16 % of the total followed by 18.39 % and 9.11 % consumption by Bulk Supply and Commercial sector respectively.

8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption:

The household sector is the largest consumer of electricity in Manipur. Apart from electricity consumption, the bulk of energy consumed by households consists of traditional fuels such as firewood, animal dung and agricultural residues. The numbers of consumer by category in Manipur is shown at Table 8.9.

Table No. 8.9 Number of consumers by categories in Manipur, 2016-17

Category	Number of Consumer
(1)	(2)
1. Kutir Jyoti	11,783
2. Domestic	3,99,420
3. Commercial	23,842
4. Public Lighting	56
5. Water Works	-
6. Irrigation/Agricultural	21
7. Industrial	458
8. Temporary	-
9. Public Water Works	152
10. Medium Industry	45
11. Large Industry	16
12. Bulk Supply	597

Source: Manipur State Power Company Limited Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

In urban areas, there is a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.10 below.

Table No. 8.10 Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking in Manipur

Item	Manipur		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cow dung	1	1	96	13
Electricity	0	2	1	3
Coal/Coke/ Charcoal	4	55	11	22
L.P.G.	346	647	150	684
Firewood and chips	635	285	673	140
Gobar Gas	0	0	2	0
Kerosene	2	8	9	57
Others	0	0	46	11

Note: The total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: NSS Report No. 567 : Energy sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting in India, 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round)

8.1.6 Power Development:

Manipur has no sufficient generation of Power of its own while it needs more power to meet the demand which is increasing. Electricity has become an essential commodity and therefore it requires attention of all sections of the society viz. non-government organizations, social workers and general public besides the Government. The power scenario of Manipur is shown in Table No. 8(a) Part II of this publication.

8.1.6.1 Hydro Power Development:

Hydro-electric power plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. Electricity produced from water-power derived from the running rivers and lakes in the form of electricity is known as hydro electric power. But the performance of the hydro-power stations has been seasonably variable. The mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote

areas where the sub-transmission system is hard to reach. The state government started taking up various Micro Hydel, Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects and Mini/Micro Hydro Electric projects. State wise numbers and aggregate capacity of Small Hydro Power projects for the North Eastern States (NES) of India is indicated below:

Table No. 8.11 Small Hydro Power projects upto 25 MW Capacity in the NES of India

(As on 31st March, 2019)

North Eastern State/All India	Total Installed	
	Number	Capacity (MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	156	131.11
2. Assam	6	34.11
3. Manipur	8	5.45
4. Meghalaya	5	32.53
5. Mizoram	18	36.47
6. Nagaland	12	30.67
7. Sikkim	3	16.01
8. Tripura	17	52.11

Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India

8.1.6.2 Renewable Energy :

For implementation of renewable energy programme in the State, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, (MNES), renamed as National Solar Mission (NSM), Government of India have directed all the states to form State Nodal Agency (SNA). Accordingly, Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) was established as the SNA for planning, development and implementation of various renewable energy programme in Manipur. The agency is placed under the control of the Power Department during 2014-15 for better integration and coordination of renewable energy with conventional energy. The cumulative achievements of the Agency are given below.

(i) Solar Renewable Energy(RE) Projects and Biomass Gasifier Power Project :

Name of the Renewable Energy(RE) Projects	Number of System/Projects installed	Total installed capacity (in KW)
A. Solar (Demonstration & Remote Village Electrification)		
1. Solar Home Lighting System	17,505	921
2. Solar Street Lighting System	9,605	877
3. Solar Lantern	9,058	79.75
4. Solar Power Pack	305	37
5. Solar Photo Voltaic(SPV) Power Plant	528	1300.5
6. 1 KWP (each) Stand Alone type SPV Power Plant	399	399
7. Solar Water Pump	28	27
8. Implementation of energy awareness cum educational parks	10	20
9. Implementation of 1 KWp	46	46
10. Implementation of 5KWp	67	335
B. Biomass Gasifier Power Project	3	600

(ii) Under the 7 (seven) Hydro Project, 450 KW capacity has been installed providing benefits to 600 households

(iii) The Agency had implemented 14 Nos. of Wind-Solar Hybrid System with a capacity of 10 KWp each for electrification at 14 villages.

(iv) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the MANIREDA has implemented 6,680 sq.m. collector area equivalent to 3,340 nos. of 100 LPD Flat Plate Collector Type of Solar Water Heater.

8.1.6.3 Recent initiatives taken for Hydro Power Potential :

8.1.6.3.1 Re-assessment of Hydro Power Potential:

In order to re-assess the available Hydro power potential with the latest available technologies, the Government of Manipur had entrusted the task to Lahmeyer International (India) Pvt. Ltd. including preparation of Identification reports and Physical Marking of Project domains at the site. It also includes studying possibilities of either reducing the dam

height of the Tipaimukh H.E (M) Project in order to reduce the large area of affected forest land or developing smaller projects in cascades. Altogether, 32 nos. of project have been identified. The total capacity these projects have been assessed to be more than 300 MW.

8.1.6.3.2 Loktak Downstream H.E. Project (66 MW):

The project is to be located in Noney District and is being implemented by a Joint Venture Company formed between NHPC Ltd. and Govt. of Manipur with equity participation of 74% & 26% respectively.

8.1.6.4 Physical Achievement :

The following are the physical achievement made during the year 2018-19 by the department of Power:

1. Manipur integrated with the 400 kV National Grid for the first time with the charging of the 400 kV Silchar-Imphal D/C line at its rated voltage on 25th December, 2018 and commissioning of the 6 x 105 + 1 x 105 MVA 400/132kV sub-station at Yurembam (PGCIL). The transmission line was dedicated for the service of the people of Manipur by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 4th January, 2019.
2. Inaugurated 3 nos. of 132/23 kV sub-stations at Thanlon, Tipaimukh & Moreh and 1 no. of 33/11kV sub-station at Kasom Khullen.
3. Completed construction of 132 kV S/C line (2nd Ckt) on D/C towers from Kakching to Churachanpur.

8.2 Irrigation:

The state, although small in geographical area is comparatively rich in water resources especially in surface water. There are number of lakes in the valley such as Loktak, Ikopat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat and Pumlelpat. In addition to this, the state has two major river basins viz., the Barak river basin and the Manipur river basin. Lake as well as river water is important for irrigation purposes.

8.2.1 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

The state did not have any major and medium irrigation project up to 1972-73 and agriculture was solely dependent on capricious rainfall. Hence, assured water supply for irrigation is of utmost importance.

In fact, major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects have been introduced very late in the state. Major and medium irrigation was started only from the 4th plan period onwards. The

state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and four are medium projects namely, Imphal Barrage, Khoupum Dam, Sekmai Barrage and Dolaithabi projects. The Loktak Lift Irrigation Project is one of the biggest lift irrigation project in the North Eastern Region of India.

8.2.2 Minor Irrigation:

The scope of minor irrigation is very high due to the existence of numerous small valleys in the far flung hill districts and gentle slopes all over the state where permanent terraced fields are to be constructed for cultivation. Even though minor irrigation scheme is very small, their overall impact is quite substantial. The schemes are inexpensive, easy to build, maintain and operate within the short gestation period. Even for plain areas in the valley districts supplemented irrigation is to be provided during the dry spell of monsoon and drought by minor irrigation schemes, whereas in the permanent terraced field in the hill districts, irrigation is to be provided by Contour Canals throughout the monsoon as water from the elevated terraced plots reaches towards the lower plots (basin). Therefore, emphasis is to be laid on the Minor Irrigation Scheme.

Since the minor irrigation scheme plays a vital role in the state, maximum priorities are given to accelerate the minor irrigation activities. The achievements of programmes taken up under different schemes during 2018-19 against its target is shown below.

(’000 ha)

Name of Scheme	2018-19					
	Physical Target			Achievement (upto Dec., 2019)		
	Hill	Valley	Total	Hill	Valley	Total
I. Pick up Weir	0.526	0.684	1.210	0.426	0.590	1.016
II. River Lift Irrigation	0.015	0.063	0.078	0.015	0.053	0.068
III. Construction of Tube Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
IV. CM-FAP	0.090	0.710	0.800	0.070	0.690	0.760
Total	0.600	1.457	2.088	0.511	1.333	1.844

8.2.2.1 Surface Lift Irrigation Scheme:

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. These Schemes are taken up at the regions where topography does not permit construction of diversion structures. The schemes provide for Construction of Pump House and Lined Canals and Installation of Electric Motors or Diesel pumping sets for lifting water for irrigation from rivers or other water bodies and supply to the paddy fields, through canal.

8.2.2.2 Surface Flow Scheme:

Surface Flow Scheme provides irrigation during kharif. The scheme is essential to grow High Yielding Varieties (H.Y.V.) of rice to safeguard against reduction in yield and in proper water management and to respond to higher input of fertilizers to get proper yield. The scheme is supplemented with drainage and waste water disposal to eliminate water logging and salinity. During the Tenth Plan, a new scheme known as Tank Irrigation was taken up as a pilot demonstration to construct water harvesting structure at the foot hill as a big tank and also at the gorges of hill stream as low head dams especially in the hill areas to create irrigation potential of 10,000 hectare. In order to impound and store water which can be used for irrigation during lean season, construction of small weirs, check dams across rivers or streams and Mini Barrages or Gated Weir as per site condition and profile of the river or stream were taken up by the Minor Irrigation Department of Manipur.

8.2.2.3 Construction of Tube wells:

Under this scheme-wise, tapping of ground water through tube wells is taken up to provide irrigation water even during lean season and also to enhance double cropping and provide maximum irrigation potential.

8.2.2.4 Ground Water Schemes:

As surface water projects alone are not in a position to meet the full demand of irrigation water throughout the season, exploitation of ground water resources is necessary. However, the Department is planning to take up Ground Water Schemes in consultation with Central Ground Board, North Eastern Region, Guwahati.

8.2.2.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

Under the PMKSY, the Minor Irrigation Department is taking up 102 M.I. schemes since 2013-14 to create irrigation potential of 12,904 Hectares. The Department is also planning to take up several M.I. Schemes under PMKSY (HKKP) - District Irrigation Plan (DIP) scheme.

8.2.2.6 North Eastern Council (NEC):

With the funding received from the NEC, the following works were undertaken

- Construction of a weir across Sekmai River near Old Bridge at Sekmai;
- Construction of a Concrete Weir across Heirok Litan Makhong;

- Construction of Pick up Weir across Loklai river at Penjang Churachandpur;
- Construction of Pick up Weir and P/Canal across Thoubal River at Hungpung Chihui, Kaziphung Village;
- Construction of a Gated Weir across Yaralkhong at Gurupat, Imphal East; and
- Construction of Mini barrage across Langathel River nearby Lamlong Khunou, Thoubal District.

8.2.2.7 Rain Water Harvesting (RWH):

The Government of India had accorded One Time Special Assistance (OTSA), under central plan scheme, to take up RWHS in 10 places during 2018-19. The works were taken up at Tamei (Tamenglong District), Nungshai Chiru Village (Kangpokpi District), Mantripantha, (Chandel District), Ramrei Village (Kamjong District) and Val Veng Lamka (Churachandpur District). For the year 2018-19, two RWH schemes were adopted at Christian Village, Tusom, Ukhrul District and Likhuri near Potato Farm, Senapati District

8.2.3 Flood Control :

The state has two main river basins viz. (i) the Barak basin and (ii) the Manipur river basin. The Barak River which is the main river in the Barak basin, originates from the hill in the northern part of Manipur and ultimately flows into the Cachar district of Assam without traversing through the valley areas of the State. It, therefore, does not affect the valley much so far as flood is concerned.

The Manipur River which is the main drainage channel of Manipur valley then flows towards Burma through the southern hills. The major river in this basin are (i) Imphal/Manipur, (ii) Iril, (iii) Thoubal, (iv) Nambul, (v) Nambol, (vi) Wangjing, (vii) Sekmai, (viii) Khuga (ix) Merakhong and (x) Kongba etc. The main river viz the Imphal River originates from the hills near Kangpokpi about 45 kms. from Imphal and is joined by the Iril river at Lilong, 10 kms. south of Imphal and by Thoubal river at the Irong Ichin near Mayang Imphal, the Sekmai river at Sekmajin. After this, the Imphal River is known as Manipur River. The Khuga River joins the Manipur River near Ithai, upstream of Ithai Barrage. The Manipur River is connected with the Loktak Lake through a natural cut called Khordak. The Loktak Lake is the biggest water expanse in the State. The lake occupies prominent place in the hydrological system of the State. The average area of the lake is 216 sq. kms. All the rivers originating from western hill viz. the Nambul, the Merakhong, the Nambol, the Thongjaorok, the Ningthoukhong, the Potsangbam, the Khujairok and the Moirang rivers etc. drain into this lake along with a number of other smaller streams and streamlets. Other major lakes such as Ikokpat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat, Pumlelpat which are on the left side of the Manipur river are also connected with this river through a number of natural drainages. All these major lakes act as flood reservoir of the rivers of the Manipur basin.

Ecological changes such as heavy deforestation and Jhum cultivation in upper catchments of the rivers, reclamation of low lying areas which earlier serves as flood reservoirs and inadequate carrying capacity of the rivers are some of the major factors contributing to the

flood problems. The flood control works have been taken up in a systematic manner since the 3rd Five Year Plan after the devastating flood of 1966. Floods occurred in the state in 1966, 1967, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1997 and 2002. However, occurrence of flood is a regular phenomenon in the state of Manipur though the magnitude of the flood damages cannot be predicted as it depends on the intensity of the rainfall occurred during the flood season of the year. A separate flood control division was set up in 1980 and a master plan was prepared.

Flood control measures in the state mostly consists of construction of new embankment, strengthening of existing bunds, improvement of drainage, construction of sluices, special protection and erosion control etc. The state has also started formulation of basin-wise/sub-basin-wise flood control project. Flood control projects for the rivers which have been causing maximum flood damages are being taken up on priority. Projects of other rivers are also formulated for taking up in a gradual manner.

8.2.3.1 Flood Management Programme (FMP) :

Under the FMP, the Irrigation and Flood Control Department (IFCD), Manipur, which is named as Water Resources Department in 2018 has taken up 22 schemes.

8.2.4 Command Area Development Programme:

Command Area Development (CAD) programme, 50 % centrally sponsored continuing scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India was implemented in Manipur with the creation of Command Area Development Authority (CADA) since the Year 1982-1983 in the selected Command Area of Loktak Lift Irrigation Project.

The scope and objective of the CAD Programme is to integrate all the activities crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and production in the command area of irrigation projects leading to better utilisation of irrigation potentials created by Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. Under this Programme, emphasis is laid on On-Farm-Development works like Development of field channels, field drains, land levelling, enforcement of proper system of Warabandi, supply of inputs and services including strengthening of extension services, selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern, development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage and modernization, maintenance and efficient operation of irrigation system.

Initially, CAD programme was implemented in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project having a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 24.00 thousand ha in the year 1982-83. The next CAD programme was taken up in the Command Area of Sekmai Barrage Project in 1986-87. Similarly, the third programme for Imphal Barrage has also been started from 1993-94. The CAD programme for Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component) are taken up under CADP in the commands of Minor Irrigation Scheme in the year 1995-96. Later, the Government of India has also included one Medium Irrigation project and 8(eight) clusters of Minor Irrigation projects in the year 2000-01 and implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM) Programme have already been started

since 2003-04. Cumulative physical achievement made under ongoing CAD & WM Programme is shown at Table No. 8.12.

Table No. 8.12: Cumulative Physical Achievement under CAD & WM Programme

('000 hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of work	Cumulative Achievement up to 2017-18		
		Valley	Hill	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Field Channel	72.782	19.719	92.501
2	Field Drain	38.2196	12.3126	50.5322
3	Land leveling	5.18	-	5.18
4	Demonstration	12.5545	2.9644	15.5189
5	Farmers Training (nos.)	61085	16403	77488
6	Survey and investigation	29.936	16.02	45.956
7	Monitoring and Evaluation Studies	-	-	-
8	Correction of System deficiencies	8.943	-	8.943
9	Functional Grant	-	-	-
10	Infrastructural Grant	-	-	-

– Not Available

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, Department of Command Area Development

Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials is also presented in Table No.8.13.

Table No. 8.13 Command Area Development Projects

(in '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Culturable Command Area	Ultimate irrigation potential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	24.000	40.000
2.	Sekmai Barrage Project	5.000	8.500
3.	Imphal Barrage Project	4.800	6.000
4.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	17.350	30.000
5.	Singda Dam Project	2.400	4.100
6.	Khuga Dam project (KDP-I)	10.000	15.000
7.	Khoupum Dam project(KDP-2)	0.600	1.000
8.	Haipi and Lamlang MI project	0.945	1.607
9.	Aihang, Sitalok and Serou MI Project	1.464	2.599
10.	Ethei Maru MI Project	2.000	3.400
11.	Saikot, Masemlok and Wangoo MI Project	1.123	1.986
12.	MI project phase – II	22.685	38.566
	Total	92.367	152.758

Source: Draft Annual Plan, Planning Deptt., Manipur

Out of above projects, Loktak Lift Irrigation, Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose (Barrage Component of 2400 Ha. CCA), Singda Dam Multipurpose, Imphal Barrage and 8 (eight) M.I. scheme/projects have been completed under CAD & WM programme. During the year 2017-18, five major projects have been included in the Centrally Sponsored programme and the project details is shown at Table No. 8.14.

Table No. 8.14 MI Schemes included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year, 2017-18.

Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Potential	(Area in hectares)
			Size of CCA approved by Govt. of India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Cluster of 213 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West & Churachandpur Districts of Manipur	10659	17054	9643
2. Cluster of 125 M.I. Schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul & Chandel Districts of Manipur	9043	14468	8232
3. Cluster of 169 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur, Tamenglong & Senapati Districts of Manipur	9766	15625	8899
4. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	5500	7545	5500
5. Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component Phase-III)	16536	25300	16536

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, Department of Command Area Development

Sekmai Barrage, Imphal Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage component Phase-D), Loktak Lift Irrigation Project, Singda Dam Multipurpose Project, Cluster of 8 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes, Cluster of 37 M.I. Schemes, Khuga Multipurpose Project, Churachandpur and Thoubal Multipurpose Project, (Barrage Component Phase – II). These are the projects which have been completed under CAD & WM Programme.

Under the Scheme to promote uses of Geotextile materials for lining of water reservoirs and ponds to conserve water for irrigation, the Department of Command Area Development, Manipur has taken up lining of 9 (nine) reservoirs.

8.2.4.1 Area Under Crop:

The total area under different crops in respect of Cluster of 213 MI Schemes, Cluster of 125 MI Schemes, Cluster of 169 MI Schemes, Dolaithabi Barrage Project and Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Phase-III) are 10108 ha., 8722 ha., 9324 ha., 5500 ha. and 16536 ha.

respectively. Season-wise area under different crops during 2017-18 is shown at Table No. 8.15

Table No. 8.15 Season-wise area under crops during 2017-18

Name of Project	Pre- Kharif	Main Kharif	Rabi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cluster of 213 MI Schemes in Imphal East, Imphal West and Churachandpur Districts	245	9643	220	10108
2. Cluster of 125 MI Schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul and Chandel Districts	300	8232	190	8722
3. Cluster of 169 MI Schemes Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Senapati Districts	225	8899	200	9324
4. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	-	5500	-	5500
5. Thoubal Multipurpose Projects (Phase-III)	-	16536	-	16536

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2017-18, Department of Command Area Development

8.3 Transport and Communication:

Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activity and for bringing about prosperity and well being in the state. A well developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generated large employment opportunities. Manipur is served basically by two means of transport viz., roads and airways. The existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

8.3.1 Road:

Roads are the lifeline of the people of the state as the only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains. As such road has a special importance as vital infrastructure for economic development of the state. High priority is given in the plans and programme for construction of roads to develop the economy.

8.3.1.1 National Highway:

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

Highways and roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its growth. The main artery of communication is the National High-way No.2 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. Dimapur is the railhead for road traffic to the state and in fact, this road is for so long her life line. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati District and part of Nagaland Hill touching Kohima in between. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of frequent landslides on the

hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highway No. 37 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirighat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs further development in order to be the main life-line of the state.

8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions . The length of surfaced road of National Highway was 1746 kms. in 2015 as against 1452 kms. in 2014. The length of road according to category is presented in Table No.8.16.

Table No. 8.16 Length of Road in Manipur

(in kms.)

Classification of Road	2014		2015	
	Total	Surfaced	Total	Surfaced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
National Highways	1452	1452	1746	1746
State Highways	715	620	715	715
PWD Roads	9404	3707	9507	4884
Rural Road	8949	4133	11121	4906
Urban Road	165	110	182	127
Project Road	976	972	976	972

Note : Roads build under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) have been included in Rural Road & Total Roads

Source: Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road and Highways

8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in the state. There is consumers' preference for this mode of transport as it has advantages of timeliness in the movement of goods and passengers.

8.3.2.1 Manipur State Road Transport Corporation:

In view of the geographical feature of Manipur, Road Transport is the only cheap and quick means of transport for the state. Consequently, there is need for greater thrust towards providing safe, comfortable, cheap and adequate facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities. With this in view, the existence of a State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. and its improvement is essential in the public interest.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) which played an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises was liquidated in 2003. However, in 25th June, 2017, the Manipur State Transport (MST) was re-established with a mixed fleet of 10 (ten) SLF buses (JNNURM) and 6 Marcopolo Buses. During 2018-19, nine new buses have been procured giving a total of 15 buses which are providing passenger services for the routes from Imphal to Kakching, Imphal to Yairipok, Imphal to Moreh, Imphal to Noney, Imphal to Chandel, Imphal to Moirang, Imphal to Pherzawl, Imphal to Jessami, Imphal to Kamjong, Imphal to Tamei, Imphal to Tamenglong, Imphal to Nungba, Imphal to Khoupum and Airport Service.

8.3.2.2 Initiatives undertaken by Transport Department:

- i. Pollution Control: Steps are taken up for Amendment of the Motor Vehicles (fourth Amendment) Rules for Manipur, 1997 with enhancement of testing fees, review of rank of testing officers and outsourcing of vehicular emission test to the recognized/ approved motor dealers as well as petrol pumps subject to self procurement/ installation of testing machines (smokemeters & Gas Analysers) and levy of royalty.
- ii. Information Technology Project (Smart Card): The Department has implemented Smart Card Projects for VAHAN & SARATHI in the 8 DTOs for issuance of driving licence and registration of vehicles.
- iii. High security Registration Plates (HSRP): 300463 numbers of HSRP filtered against effective vehicle population of 407488 as on 31st March, 2019.
- iv. Railways (Construction of Jiri-Tupul-Imphal Railways Line) : Initially the project was sanctioned for Jiribam to Tupul (98 km) during 2003-04. However, it was extended by 72 km from Tupul to Imphal.
- v. Air Connectivity (Imphal – Mandalay): The Imphal Airport has been declared as an International Airport in November, 2013. However, no regular International Flight service is not yet introduced even though Golden Myanmar Airlines maiden chartered flights landed at Imphal International Airport during Manipur Sangai Festivals, 2013 to 2015
- vi. Helicopter Service: The Helicopter passenger service was launched on 18th September, 2018 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur. Two schemes of Helicopter Service, namely, MHA Subsidy Helicopter Scheme (75% subsidy) & UDAN-2 RCS of MoCA (90% subsidy) is being handled by the Department. The Department is also working to initiate the helicopter passenger service connecting Imphal with Moreh, Tamenglong, Jiribam, Thanlon and Parbung under the UDAN-2 RCS.
- vii. Road Safety Measures: The measures taken up for road safety includes the constitution of council of community for monitoring road safety issues; implementation of Manipur road safety fund scheme, 2019; issuing guidelines relating to protection of good Samaritans in the state; compulsory wearing and

supplying of helmets; introduction of no helmet and no petrol system; incorporation of road safety education in the school syllabus; audio-visual mass media awareness campaign; observance of road safety week; operation of national highway accident relief service scheme; regulation and control of school vans; etc.

- viii Inland water transport: Lotak Inland Water Transport Project and Barak Inland Water Transport Project are taken up. The department is also actively considering for adoption of Central Vessels Rules in the State with the vetting of Law Department.

8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is a primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2018 was 34,757 showing an increase of 1.71% over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles registered as on 31st March, 2018 in the state, 60.74 % were two wheeler, 23.65 % were cars, 3.88 % were auto rickshaw.

The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are presented in Table No. 8.17.

Table No. 8.17. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur

Type of Vehicles	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bus	67	81
Truck	1,788	1,515
Auto Rickshaw	1,480	1,348
M/M Bus	46	8
Car	6,580	8,211
Jeep	1,073	1,300
Tractors	58	52
Two Wheelers	21,753	21,112
Taxi	1,289	152
Others	38	978
Total	34,172	34,757

Source: Directorate of Transport, Govt. of Manipur

8.3.4 Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. Table No. 8.18 gives a picture of the postal facilities in the state of Manipur.

Table No. 8.18 Postal Facilities in Manipur

Year	Number of Post Office	Population served Per Post Office
(1)	(2)	(3)
2015-16	701	4541
2016-17	701	4541
2017-18	701	4541

Source: Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur

There were 20,525 telephone connection in the state during 2014-15 which increased to 20,757 in 2017-18. But, in the year 2018-19, there were only 20,379 telephone connections. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.19 and the districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2018-19 is shown in Table No. 8.20.

Table No. 8.19 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur

Year	Number	
	Public Call Offices *	Telephone Connection
(1)	(2)	(3)
2014-15	986	20,525
2015-16	961	21,448
2016-17	948	22,227
2017-18	892	20,757
2018-19	845	20,379

* Includes Local/STD/Trunk

Source: Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal

Table No. 8.20 District wise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telephone Exchange	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os. (Local/STD/Trunk)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	10	1123	-
2.	Tamenglong	1	460	-
3.	Churachandpur	2	1306	-
4.	Chandel	4	899	-
5.	Ukhrul	1	611	-
6.	Imphal East	5	2288	-
7.	Imphal West	10	12228	-
8.	Bishnupur	4	430	-
9.	Thoubal	6	1034	-
	Manipur State	43	20379	845

Note : District level information on PCOs is not available.

Source: Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal

8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly with credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public which are repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawable by cheque, draft, and order or otherwise. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the state can hardly be exaggerated. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

8.4.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Commercial Banks, an important segment of the banking organizations, accept deposits and provide short term loans and also discount bills of exchange and perform other subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation namely (i) State Bank of India and its associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector). The total number of banking offices in Manipur for the year 2017 to 2019 is in Table No. 8(b) of Part II.

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. As on 30th June, 2019 there was 209 (two hundred and nine) scheduled commercial banking Offices in the state as against 115 in 2013 as seen in Table No. 8.21.

Table No. 8.21 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in Manipur

Year	Number of Offices (As on 31 st March)			
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2013	50	35	30	115
2014	45	30	35	110
2015	49	34	36	119
2016	28	56	46	130
2017	42	83	63	188
2018	77*	44*	75	196
2019 (as on 30 th June, 2019)	83	56	70	209

* Re-classification of bank branch location

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur, (SBI)

8.4.2 Growth of Deposit and Credit:

From the aggregate deposits and credit of Banks including RRB and Co-operative Bank in the State during the year 2016, the Credit- Deposit ratio was worked out to be 46 which increases to 43 and 47 in 2017 and 2018 respectively. The trends in deposit and credit of banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.22.

**Table No. 8.22 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Bank of India		Nationalised Bank		Regional Rural Banks		State Co-operative Bank		Credit Deposit ratio (%)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2016	260565	128014	300465	121667	21568	9019	43221	28920	46
2017	361032	160004	367886	146171	27710	11305	52728	26747	43
2018	429559	210452	444907	202565	28120	12785	51774	27195	47

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. The State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritizing the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

9.1 Education:

Education is a lifelong process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognized.

As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Further, the Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched to provide rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities and align adult literacy activities in Adarsh Gram located in Saakshar Bharat Districts with activities of SAGY programme. Again, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched by the Government of India on 2nd March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to XII to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In line with the programmes taken up at the national level, the State Government of Manipur has taken initiatives to bring about progress in the field of education in Manipur.

9.1.1 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included.

The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), a Central University, opened in the State, is offering Post Graduate & M.Phil Courses in certain Arts Subjects. Under an Act of the Manipur Legislative Assembly, a private University called the Sangai International

University came into being in 2015 is functioning providing different courses of study at Churachandpur.

The initiative of the Department of Higher Education to set up a State University called Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur at Imphal by clustering the various DM Colleges along with GP Women's College, L.M.S. Law College, etc. under the relevant component of Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was approved by the Project Approval Board of the RUSA National Mission Authority in the Ministry of HRD, Government of India on 13th May, 2014 and the D.M. University Bill had been passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

Besides, the Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat which was established in 1956 under the name of Adimjati Technical Institute is offering courses on Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Pharmacy.

The number of recognised educational institutions of various type in Manipur in 2016-17 is shown at Table No. 9.1 and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States of India are presented in Table No. 9 (a), 9 (b) & 9 (c) of Part-II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types in Manipur, 2016-17

Institution	2016-17
(1)	(2)
1. University	3
2. College	86*
2.1 General Education	-
2.2 Professional Education	-
3. School	4,825
3.1 General Education	4,825
3.2 Professional & Other education	-
4. All Institutions	4,914

– Not available

* includes 73 Colleges (29 Govt. College, 16 Govt. Allied College & 28 Private College) that are directly or indirectly under the Directorate of University & Higher Education, Manipur

Source: Department of Education (S) & (U), Government of Manipur

During 2017-18, seventy three colleges of the state provides UG courses in 36 subjects namely, English, Manipuri, Hindi, Bengali, Nepali, Mizo, Paite, Thadou Kuki, Philosophy, Pol. Science, Education, Economics, Sociology, History, Chemistry, Physic, Zoology, Botany, Anthropology, Environ. Science, Geography, Geology, Defence Studies, Computer Science, Statistics, Mathematics, Home Science, Electronics, Bio-Technology, Phy. Edn./

Health Edn. / Sports, Commerce, Law, Food Technology, Teacher Training, Business Administration and Bio-Chemistry. Six Govt. Aided Colleges were also converted to Full-fledged Govt. Colleges in the year 2018.

It has been observed that significant progress had been made in term of literacy rate in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 % in 1951 to 76.94 % in 2011. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 83.58 % while rate of the female literacy stood at 70.26 % in 2011. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has also increased. Out of the total literates, the percentage of male and female is 54.49% and 45.51% respectively while in case of illiterate, the percentage of female (57.91%) is higher than that of male (42.09%) in Manipur. Among the districts, Imphal West had the highest number of literates followed by Imphal East and Thoubal while Tamenglong recorded the least. The highest number of illiterate is recorded in Senapati (2,14,671) followed by Thoubal (1,52,864) and Imphal East (1,31,499) and the lowest in Chandel (53,880) District as evident from Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2 Districtwise Number of literates and illiterate persons of Manipur according to 2011 census

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of literate			Number of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Manipur	1908476	1039858	868618	947318	398728	548590
1.	Senapati	264477	148012	116465	214671	99311	115360
2.	Tamenglong	85006	47403	37603	55645	24968	30677
3.	Churachandpur	195935	104013	91922	78208	34807	43401
4.	Chandel	90302	51053	39249	53880	23526	30354
5.	Ukhrul	129829	70148	59631	54169	24570	29599
6.	Imphal East	324664	173314	151350	131449	52780	78669
7.	Imphal West	392626	205985	186641	125366	49069	76297
8.	Bishnupur	156333	87313	69020	81066	31469	49597
9.	Thoubal	269304	152617	116687	152864	58228	94636

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

9.1.2 School Education:

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrollment (ii) universal

retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved. Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for upper primary schools of the state.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur

The total enrollment at the primary stage (Class I to V) which was 4,71,629 in 2013-14 decrease to 3,26,779 in 2017-18. Out of 3,26,779, enrollment of boys is 51.70% while that of girls is 48.30%. In the case of Middle/Upper Primary, the total enrollment showed fluctuations during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18. In general, the number of boy students enrolled is higher than the number of girls enrolled in Primary as well as Upper Primary Classes. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of boys and girls students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrollment by stage/classes in Manipur

Year	Number of students					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	2,74,597	1,97,032	4,71,629	78,804	75,974	1,54,778
2014-15	1,79,865	1,75,432	3,55,297	76,254	76,535	1,52,789
2015-16	1,69,508	1,65,971	3,35,479	77,528	76,530	1,54,058
2016-17	1,63,570	1,54,619	3,18,189	72,552	71,867	1,44,419
2017-18	1,68,951	1,57,828	3,26,779	77,105	74,521	1,51,626

Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 1,100 while that of the number of students was 4,16,733 in 2016-17. And the average number of students per teacher can be seen from Table No.9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Student per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	946	1,35,979	1,30,996	2,66,975	14,188	19
2013-14	954	1,44,396	1,39,210	2,83,606	16,320	17
2014-15	1,048	2,16,587	2,07,571	4,24,158	18,790	22
2015-16	1,131	2,30,743	2,19,656	4,50,399	20,100	22
2016-17	1,100	2,13,302	2,03,431	4,16,733	21,124	20

Source: Directorate of Education (S), Manipur

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of HSLC and HSSLC Examination in the state from 2013-14 to 2018-19.

Table No. 9.5 Results of HSLC & HSSLC Examinations of Manipur

Year	Passed percentage					
	HSLC			HSSLC		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	73	67	68	NA	NA	77
2014-15	65	58	61	NA	NA	61
2015-16	99	62	65	NA	NA	65
2016-17	73	67	68	67	71	69
2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	67
2018-19	-	-	-	70	78	74

– Not Available

Source: Board of Secondary Education, Manipur

9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The objective of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years through proactive participation of community in a mission mode as envisaged under the Right to Education (RTE) Act. According to the

Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), there are 4,812 schools during 2017-18 which includes 2,574 Primary Schools (I-V), 1,088 Upper Primary Schools (VI-VIII), 904 Secondary Schools and 246 Higher Secondary School. The number of schools by management is shown at Table No. 9.6.

Table No. 9.6 Number of Elementary Schools in Manipur

Sl. No.	Management	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Department of Education	1136	520	334	59	2049
2	Tribal Welfare Department	893	55	0	0	948
3	Social Welfare Department	2	1	4	0	7
4	Government Aided	401	96	90	8	595
5	Private Unaided	42	291	465	156	954
6	Others (Army Schools)	1	2	4	6	13
7	Un-Recognised	90	117	5	0	212
8	Kendriya Vidyalayas	0	1	2	9	12
9	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	0	0	0	7	7
10	Sainik School	0	0	0	1	1
11	Madrassa (Recognised)	9	5	0	0	14
	Total	2574	1088	904	246	4812

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Department of Education(S), Manipur

During 2016-17, 791 Primary Schools were opened while 381 Primary Schools were upgraded to Upper Primary Schools. The number of enrollment of students in Government as well as Private schools during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is shown at Table No.9.7

Table No. 9.7 Number of Students enrolled in Elementary Classes in Manipur

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	1,98,065	1,97,054	3,95,119	78,208	76,570	1,54,778
2014-15	1,79,865	1,75,432	3,55,297	76,192	76,276	1,52,468
2015-16	1,74,772	1,70,541	3,45,313	79,140	78,136	1,57,276
2016-17	1,63,570	1,54,619	3,18,189	72,552	71,867	1,44,419

Source: Department of Education (S), Manipur

Although, the enrollment of boys is higher than the girls, the net enrollment ratio (NER) of girls is greater than the boys which stood at 99.66% (Primary) and 81.33 % (Upper Primary). At both level, the NER of girls is more than the boys. NER is calculated by taking number of

enrollment of students (6-10 in case of Primary and 11-14 for Upper Primary) divided by population of children belonging to the corresponding ages related to the level of education.

One of the important indicators in elementary education is the percentage of children moving from Primary to Upper Primary level (i.e. from Grade V to VI). During the period 2011-12 to 2015-16, the transition rate of girls is higher than boys as depicted below at Table No.9.8.

Table No. 9.8 Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary classes in Manipur

Years	Transition Rate (%)		
	Boy	Girl	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2011-12	82.43	84.17	83.29
2012-13	80.20	81.20	80.70
2013-14	86.71	88.50	87.38
2014-15	84.25	84.61	84.43
2015-16	84.93	85.02	84.98

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur.

An important provision of the Right to Education (RTE) Act is to provide Free and Compulsory Education for disadvantaged children, who are above 6 years to bring them at par with their peer groups in the class by providing them special training. The achievement of the initiative taken to mainstreamed these Out of School Children (OoSC) i.e., who have not been admitted to any school and though admitted could not complete his/her education to elementary level, at the regular school as per their appropriate age and class is shown below.

Table No. 9.9 Number of Out of School Children in Manipur

Year	Identified	Covered for Special Training			Mainstreamed in regular school/ appropriate class
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2013-14	19,554	3,975	15,579	19,554	8,556
2014-15	12,410	2,602	9,808	12,410	8,417
2015-16	10,566	4,052	6,514	10,566	5,436
2016-17	10,477	4,340	6,107	10,447	6,449
2017-18	5,995	3,070	2,925	5,995	-

-Not Available

Source: Department of Education(S), Manipur

9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The total number of colleges for General Education in the state during of 2017-18 was 73 (all types including private colleges). Table No. 9.10 shows the number of colleges and students enrolled

Table No. 9.10 Number of Colleges and Students enrolled in Manipur

Year	Institutions	Enrollment
(1)	(2)	(3)
2013-14	-	41,608
2014-15	-	52,494
2015-16	-	55,743
2016-17	73	57,786
2017-18	73	60,164

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Department of University & Higher Education, Govt. of Manipur

Apart from colleges, there are also some important institute of higher education in the State, namely, Manipur University, Central Agricultural University, National Sports University, Technical University, Manipur University of Culture, Dhanamanjuri University, Sangai International University, Manipur International University, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, and National Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Information Technology.

9.1.3.1 Swachh Bharat Summer Internship programme:

The programme launched on 25th April, 2018 is an initiative taken up by the Govt. of India with an objective of developing the skills and orientation of youth toward sanitation related work, bring the youths across the country an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the Swachhata revolution and integrate the youths in the community service in rural areas in the run up to the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Around 20 colleges have been reported registration of their students for the internship programme.

9.1.3.2 Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat:

It is a bold and positive initiative of the government of India. It was launched on 31st October, 2016 with the objective of strengthening the bond of love, unity and integrity among the culturally and ethnically heterogeneous Indians. The strategy consists in pairing States for cultural exchanges between the peoples of the concerned states to sensitize and make them aware of each other's culture, lifestyle, food habits, grievances/ inconveniences etc. thereby developing an atmosphere of oneness enabling them to come to one another. The paired state of Manipur is Madhya Pradesh. The other departments of Manipur which are sharing the implementation of the EBSB activities with MP are Tourism, youth Affairs & Sports (YAS), Home, Education and Art & Culture.

9.1.4 Technical Education :

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. Presently, the Polytechnic University at Takyelpat is the only technical institution providing diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Pharmacy etc. in Manipur. The Technical Education Department, Manipur directly control and administer the State level Diploma Institute (Government Polytechnic) at Takyelpat.

The Technical Education Department, Manipur gets reserved seats from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for the students of the State of Manipur. A total of 113 (One Hundred and Thirteen) seats were allotted for Manipur State for studying Degree Engineering & Allied courses which consist of 103 (One Hundred and Three) seats for Engineering courses, 4 (Four) seats for Architecture course and 6 (Six) seats for Pharmacy course along with 36 (Thirty Six) seats for Diploma Engineering & Allied courses in various Institutions till the present year.

The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur, which is an Institution of National Importance under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India had started from the year 2010 in the temporary campus of Government Polytechnic, Takyelpat, Imphal West District. The State Government through the Technical Education Department is giving all support to National Institute of Technology (NIT), Manipur and started functioning from its temporary Campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Takyel from 20th July, 2010.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute (ITI):

The main function of the Directorate of Craftsmen Training, Manipur which was set up in 1980 is 'Job Oriented Skill Development' with an objective to increase the Industrial production for betterment of socio-economic condition of the people; solve unemployment problems among the educated youth by promoting self employment; uplift the training standards by replacing out-dated tools/ machineries with new ones; and give training especially to Ex-ITI trainees for further enhancing their skill under Apprenticeship Training Scheme by implementing the following schemes and imparting training in 11 (eleven) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

1. Craftsmen Training Scheme.
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
3. Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)
4. Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI)
5. Skill Development Training Programme to the Registered Workers and their spouses, sibling and children.

9.1.5.1 Craftsmen Training Scheme :

Under this scheme, age group of 14 – 40 years are trained through 11 (eleven) Govt. Industrial Training Institute with a total seating capacity of 1769 (one thousand seven hundred sixty-nine) trainees in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades. Physical Achievement of craftsman Training Scheme (ITIs) Manipur during the year 2018-19 can be seen at Table No. 9.11.

Table No. 9.11: Achievement of craftsman Training Scheme (ITIs) Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Unit	Seating Capacity	Achievement (passed out July, 2018)	Nos. of Trainees on roll
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Govt. ITI, Takyel	20	417	144	316
2	Govt. Women ITI	8	140	82	115
3	Govt. ITI, Saikot	9	148	88	66
4	Govt. ITI, Ukhrul	10	160	79	107
5	Govt. ITI, Senapati	4	60	48	49
6	Govt. ITI, Jiribam	1	16	13	Nil
7	Govt. ITI, Phaknung, Imphal East	14	232	77	164
8	Govt. ITI, Kakching	11	180	82	163
9	Govt. ITI, Ningthoukhong	8	128	69	104
10	Govt. ITI, Chandel	8	128	44	90
11	Govt. ITI, Tamenglong	10	160	54	56
	Total	103	1769	780	1230

9.1.5.2 Apprenticeship Training Scheme :

All passed out ITI trainees are engaged as Apprentices in various fields in the Government establishment, public and private and central establishment undertakings etc. and made them thoroughly skilled. The Apprentices Act, 1961 makes it obligatory for employees in specified Industries to engage apprentices as per prescribed ratio of apprentices to Workers and availability of training facilities. This training consists of basic training followed by on the job or shop training with related instruction throughout the period of training. The number of Apprenticeship seats allotted by the Government of Manipur is 80 on 14 (fourteen) trades,

such as Welder, Carpenter, Diesel Mechanical, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Wiremen, Electronics, Mechanic (Agriculture & Machineries), Instrument Mechanic, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Surveyor, Draughtsman (Civil/ Mechanic) and Electrician.

9.1.5.3 Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

The SDIS was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India for imparting short term trainings to the educated youth based on Modular Employers Skills (MES). The Govt. ITIs & private training institutes are registered with the Regional Directorate of Apprentice Training (RDAT), Eastern Region Kolkata as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). During 2016-17, 88 Trainees passed out through 28 VTPs empanelled with the societies.

9.1.5.4 Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure (ESDI) :

Construction of 1(one) new ITI under the scheme at Sekmai was completed. A new ITI at Kangpokpi was also approved by the Government of India. Construction work of ITI, Kangpokpi is in progress. Further, another at Pherzwal and Noney District have also been approved by Government of India.

9.1.6 Non-Formal Education :

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education at plus two stages for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education.

9.1.6.1 Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge sharing (DIKSHA):

Under the National Programme of DIKSHA, ‘Manipur DIKSHA’ a state IT platform for teachers is being developed by Directorate of SCERT, Manipur under the guidance and support from MHRD, Government of India, NCTE and Team DIKSHA, New –Delhi. It is a comprehensive repository for all aspects related to the data, capacities and professional development for school teachers, teacher-educators and future teachers in the State. SCERT, Manipur has energized 3 textbooks of EVS for Classes III to V by imposing QR codes and developing e-contents. It was launched on 7th Feb, 2019

9.1.6.2 Tele-Education Network (EDUSAT):

The Tele-Education Network Programme is implementation in Manipur by setting up 25 Satellite Interaction Terminals at 14 Higher Secondary Schools, 9 DIETs and 1 H.T.T.I of the State in collaboration with ISRO and NESAC. It was inaugurated on 26th October, 2018 by Hon'ble Minister of Education at SCERT, Lamphelpat. Out of the 25 SITs the SIT setup at Tele Education Studio of SCERT will act as the Teaching end and other 24 SITs will be the learning end. The main objective of the Tele-Education Network Programme is to reach out educational programme, messages and have interaction between the Experts/ Resource Person and Teachers/ Students on various subjects.

9.1.6.3 Tele-Education Networks: Under this programme, 25 numbers of Satellite Interaction Terminals have been identified at 14 Hr. Sec. Schools, 9 DIET Centres and one at SCERT. At present, the programme is implementing by sharing the Hub from Meghalaya State.

9.1.6.4 Educational Broadcasting Program through AIR Imphal: In the year 2018-19, 104 nos. of Audio Educational Programme had been broadcast through All India Radio, Imphal

9.1.6.5 Report on National Population Education Project (NPEP) : SCERT has been implementing the National Population Education Project (NPEP) in the State with financial support from NCERT, New Delhi. The objective of the NPEP is to make aware the learners the issues of population and sustainable development.

9.1.7 Adult Education:

The 'National Literacy Mission' (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in a phase manner. A State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA), Manipur was constituted as per the directive given by the NLM Authority, Government of India. In Manipur, the Department of Adult Education is implementing various Adult Education Programmes with the objective of eradicating illiteracy, retention of literacy among the adult learners and impart skill development schemes for neo-literates in the age group of 15-35 years and above.

9.1.7.1 Saakshar Bharat (SB) Mission in Manipur

The Government of India launched the Saakshar Bharat (Literate India) Programme on 8th September, 2009 with the aim of strengthening adult education. In Manipur, the programme is implemented in 4 Districts viz., Senapati, Tamenglong, Chandel and Thoubal, since January, 2010. There are 321 Adult Education Centres (AEC) in the 4 districts. A nationwide assessment/ test for the basic learner under SB Programme were conducted by the NLM in

collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). In Manipur, the SLMA conducted similar assessments. The achievement is shown at Table No.9.12

Table No.9.12 Achievement of Saakshar Bharat Programme in Manipur

Year	Number			Passed (%)
	Target	Appeared	Passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2012-13	38,969	30,083	17,547	58.3
2013-14	21,422	20,724	13,866	66.9
2014-15	7,556	5,051	3,654	72.3
2015-16	26,315	9,928	5,166	52.0
2016-17	21,149	8,950	7,728	86.3*
2017-18	7,095	6,367	4719	74

*Excludes result of 19th March, 2017

Source: Directorate of Adult, Manipur

9.1.7.2 Saanshad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Government launched the SAGY on 11th Oct., 2014 with the aim of providing rural India with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities. The Member of Parliament took the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in 3 villages by 2019. Under SAGY, 'Adult Literacy' has been identified as one of the important activities for 'Human Development' of an Adarsh Gram. Therefore, it has been decided to align adult literacy activities in Adarsh Gram located in Saakshar Bharat Districts with activities of Saakshar Bharat programme. In Manipur, under SAGY, special focus was given to Hayel Hangoon AEC and Gram Panchayat with the aim to make the area 100% literate.

9.1.7.3 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched by the Government of India on 2nd March, 2009 with the objective of enrolling students into classes IX to X to achieve universalisation of secondary education by 2017 and full retention by 2020. In Manipur, the scheme took off formally on 20th April, 2010. Under the scheme, the gross enrollment ratio and net enrollment ratio stood at 77.53% and 68.78% respectively in 2015-16.

During 2017-18, 3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at Poi (Ukhrul), Langol (Chandel) and New Mandeu (Tamenglong) was upgraded to full -fledged High Schools.

The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education in Manipur was also subsumed under RMSA from the year 2013-14. The main objective of Vocational Education is to provide opportunities to Vocational students to enter the world of work through wage and self-employment, lateral and vertical mobility in the education system and reduce Drop-out rate.

With the approval of Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), Govt. of India, 42 Government Schools (27 High Schools and 15 Hr. Secondary Schools) have been approved to open Vocational Education as an additional subject in class IX & X. During the year 2017-18, Vocational classes for Class- IX was made functional in 42 Government Schools in 8 trades viz., IT, ITes, Retails, Security, Beauty, Health, Tourism and Telecommunication through JCRE skills solution, an NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation) partner.

9.1.7.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

The Government of India launched the KGBV scheme in August, 2004 to set up residential schools at the Upper Primary level for girls belonging to ST, SC, OBC and Minorities in educationally backward blocks with low female literacy rates.

From the year 2006-07, KGBV, a residential school for girls has been started at New Mandu, Tousem Block, Tamenglong District. Further, 3 KGBVs in Chandel District and 1 KGBV in Churachandpur District are operational from the year 2011-12. The MHRD has also approved 6 KGBVs in the remaining 6 districts in 2012-13 which are operational in rented buildings. The achievements made under KGBV scheme at present are as follows:

- 11 KGBVs with a total of 1031 girls in KGBV and 9 Residential schools with 743 students are functioning
- Recruitment of teaching and non- teaching staff in 9 KGBVs (Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal West, Kangpokpi, Tamenglong, 2 in Tengnoupal & Thoubal) is completed
- Quality Assessment study on KGBV Scheme in Manipur has been taken up.
- Extra-curricular activities like Literary Meet viz. Quiz competition, Singing competition, Cultural programmes etc. are also taken up at KGBV & R.S Schools in order to enhance the confidence level of the students.
- Initiatives have been taken to upgrade all the KGBVs and Residential Schools up to class-IX from the academic session 2018-19.
- Convergence with Assam Rifles, Health Department etc. have been established to the intent possible. Solar lamps have been provided to KGBV, Ekou Mulam by Assam Rifles, Saikul. Medical check - ups are also done for the students in consultation with the Medical Officer of the nearest PHC.

9.1.7.5 Post Literacy Programme (PLP)

The PLP was launched in Manipur during 2006-07 with the following objectives.

- (i) Remedy the deficiency of learning in the literacy phases or, in other words, build up literacy skills satisfactory standards;
- (ii) Retention, re-enforcement, stabilization and upgrading of literacy skills and improvement of functional skills;

- (iii) Application in living and working situations but this need to be encouraged by positive measure. Through application of literacy, people begin to participate in the development process.

The programme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 in the Valley and Hill districts respectively. The target groups of the programme are as follows.

- (i) Drop outs of TLC,
- (ii) Uncovered (gap between figures of TLC survey and enrollment),
- (iii) Neo-literates and
- (iii) New entrants/school dropout who are in the age group of 15 years and above.

9.2 Science and Technology:

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-Economic development.

The Science and Technology Department, Manipur, which was set up in January, 1985 has been acting as a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology was renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology. The Department has reverted to its original name as Department of Science & Technology from 5th September, 2009. The Department has 2(two) registered societies viz., Manipur Science & Technology Council (MASTEC) and Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre (MARSAC). The Department also implemented a number of schemes in 2018-19 under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Integrated Rural Energy planning and (iii) North Eastern Council (NEC).

9.2.1 Scientific Research: Under this scheme, various activities are carried out during 2018-19 which are highlighted below:

- The 26th State Level National Children Science Congress was organized at Mongsangei, Imphal District, Manipur and 22nd Science Excursion for 65 school students to Regional Science Centre, Guwahati Planetarium was also organized. And also, State Awards for Science Popularization was distributed to 8 HSLC Students scoring highest marks in Science & Mathematics.
- 50-seat Digital Planetarium is being constructed and equipments for Digital Planetarium have been installed.

- NEC has also sanctioned District Science Centres & Planetarium at Ukhrul and Churachandpur in Manipur.
- Construction of one Innovation Hub under scheme of promoting innovation, creativity & Engagement in Science.
- One project of Disaster Management system, funded by the North Eastern Council (NEC) in Manipur is under implementation.
- 5 (five) Nos. short-term R&D project of local relevance is being supported to the Scholars/ Doctors of Educational Institutions like Manipur University, NIT, Imphal MIT, Impahl CAU, Iroisemba and GP College, Imphal
- A project for Development of Manipur Sign Language for specific items of Manipur for hearing impaired persons through MANITRON is being taken up and work order for 20 nos. of Parabolic Dish Solar Cookers were distributed during 2018-19 to Old Age Home, Children Home etc. in order to introduce Appropriate Technology of Renewable Energy.
- EDP training Programme on LED Light Repairing Technician for SC & ST educated unemployed youths of the State was organised at NIELIT, Imphal
- Installation of equipments in Water Filtration Units in SC/ST areas is taken up.

9.2.2 Integrated Rural Energy Programme Sector:

During 2018-19, 4,782 Nos. of High Efficiency LED Reading Lamp was targeted to be distributed to 6(six) ADCs in Manipur, 13,026 nos. of High –efficiency LED Bulk 7W to the rural beneficiaries of 6(six) Zilla Parishads and Energy efficient devices/ Renewable items to the Government residential schools of scheduled caste students and differently able students including girls students.

9.2.3 Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre (MARSAC):

During 2018-19, MARSAC has taken up the following works:

- Images preparation and mosaicing into sub-division wise for project of Revenue Dept., Government of Manipur.
- Cadastral mapping/digitization
- An MoU was signed between NESAC, Umiam and MARSAC, Imphal for carrying out of IWMP Monitoring project for Manipur.
- Surveyed Thoubal Dam Left canal using UAV and DGPS of Water Resources Department, Government of Manipur.
- A project on Department of Geo-database for Manipur Conservation of paddy land and wet land under the Act, 2014 has been submitted to the Revenue Department, Government of Manipur.
- Correction and Rectification for SIS-DP10k Road for Manipur State under the project NESDR (North Eastern Spatial Data Repository).

9.2.4 Manipur Science & Technology Council (MASTEC):

During 2018-19, the following main programmes were undertaken

- Water Filtration Units: The project on Water Filtration units using BARC Technology is going on in SC/ST areas in Manipur. The installation of equipments is also in progress in the project sites.
- National Mathematics Day: The National Mathematics Day was observed every year

9.3 Ecology and Environment :

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can be improved only with the realization of the importance of environmental protection. In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Directorate of Environment is mandated to enforce the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and subsequent rules in the State.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 17 approved plan scheme with community participation at present. The Scheme includes Eco-Development Programme, Environment Education Programme, Environment Monitoring Cell, Solid Waste Management, Environment Information Dissemination, Multi-Disciplinary Scientific Study of Catchment Area of Major River Basins, Prevention and Control of Pollution, Information Technology, Natural Resources, Environment Impact Studies, GIS Applications/ Techniques/ Tools/ Training, Ecology and Environment (Conservation of Wetlands and Lakes), Climate Change, Environmental Research and Developmental Programme, Environment Planning and Management, Management and Conservation of Water bodies and Cultural & Traditional Ecology. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department provides grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state and also initiates activities for improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts of the state. It also took up schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste Management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). The Department of Environment adopted certain plan schemes in the state such as Eco-development Programme, Environment Education and Information Dissemination Programme, Environment Monitoring and Multidisciplinary Scientific Study, Natural Resource & Cultural and Traditional Ecology, Environment Impact studies, Climate Change, Environment Planning & Management, Management and conservation of Wetlands/ Water bodies, Environmental Research & Development Programme and Solid Waste Management and Geographical Information System (GIS)/ Information Technology/ Direction.

9.3.1 Prevention and control of pollution:

The Manipur Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is a statutory body constituted by the Government of Manipur under the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1974 and Sec. 5 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The aim of MPCB is to ensure that the people of the state breathe clean air, drink safe water, and live in healthy environment. Grant-in-aid is being provided to the MPCB every year for effective implementation of Manipur Water Prevention and control of Pollution Rules, 1991. Its duties is to enforce and Implement the following Acts and Rules

- i. The Environment(Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- iii. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- iv. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;
- v. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016;
- vi. The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rule, 2016;
- vii. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- viii. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- ix. The e-waste Management Rules, 2016; and
- x. The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

The MPCB is also playing a major role for preventing Air & Water Pollution by giving consent to small scale industries especially brick fields and performing regular checking of emission level of transport vehicles.

9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. The Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies now known as Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF & PD), Manipur, ensures the availability and distribution of food grains to all categories of poor families at affordable prices and also arranges the distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices. The Department of CAF & PD, Manipur undertakes the following activities:

- Implement Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) of foodgrains with a view to maintain equitable distribution and availability of food grains, sugar and kerosene at fair and subsidized rate at the Fair Price Shops (FPS).
- Regulate the sale of petroleum products, LPG and SK Oil; control adulteration of POL products by the Anti-Adulteration Cell of the Department.
- Protect the interest of consumer by the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and District Fora for the redressal of consumer disputes under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

9.4.1 National Food Security Act (NFSA):

The NFSA envisages to provide foodgrains at subsidized rate to the eligible households of the State. The eligible households have been classified as (i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Household and (ii) Priority Household (PHH). AAY households under the AAY Scheme, launched by the Central Government on 25th December, 2000, shall be entitled to receive 35 kgs. of foodgrains per month at subsidized rates i.e. rice @ Rs. 3/-, wheat Rs. 2/- kg. and coarse grains @ Re. 1/- per kg. and each member of Priority Household shall be entitled to receive 5 kgs. of foodgrains at these rates. In Manipur, wheat is not allocated under NFSA.

9.4.1.1 Implementation of NFSA in Manipur:

In Manipur, NFSA was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 25th April, 2016. Manipur was allocated 12,920.675 MTs of rice on the request of the State Govt. to take only rice and convert whatever quota of wheat entitled for Manipur into rice as rice is the staple food of the people of Manipur. Out of the total, 10,694.675 MT are for AAY Household and 9,806.745 MT for PHH.

With the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013, a total of 24.85 lakhs beneficiaries in Manipur could be covered under NFSA. At present, only 21.62 lakhs beneficiaries with 63.60 thousand for AAY households and 21.39 lakhs for PHH are covered. In addition, pregnant women, lactating mothers and children upto the age of 14 years will continue to get enhanced benefits under Anganwadis and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

9.4.1.2 Coverage of Household/ Population under NFSA:

Eligible households and beneficiaries are identified by the District Authorities based on the following exclusion and inclusion criteria.

1. Inclusion Criteria: The households having annual income of less than Rs. 1.00 lakh and fulfilling the following criteria will be considered as eligible households

- Households with disabled person (as defined in Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995) subject to submission of prescribed medical certificate.
- Single women (including widows, unmarried and separated and deserted women), having in household as dependent or as head of household.
- Children living without protection.
- Persons living with HIV.
- Occupationally vulnerable groups like unskilled construction workers, casual daily wages labour, casual domestic workers, cycle rickshaw drivers, unskilled workers in small household enterprises, unskilled workers in households industries.
- Any other households having annual income of less than Rs.1.00 lakh per annum.

2. Exclusion Criteria: Notwithstanding their fulfilling the inclusion criteria, the following households will not be eligible.

- If any member of a household owns a light (4 Wheeler) of heavy vehicle.
- If any household is receiving ration/food subsidy under any other scheme.
- If any member of the household is income tax payee.

Present Coverage of household/beneficiaries under AAY and Priority under NFSA and their entitlement is shown in Table No. 9.13.

Table 9.13 Number of household / beneficiaries covered under NFSA
(Quantity in qtl.)

District/ ADC	Antyodaya Anna Yojana			Priority House Holds			Total			No. of agents
	Ration Cards	Bene-ficiaries	Qty.	Ration Cards	Bene-ficiaries	Qty.	Ration Cards	Bene-ficiaries	Qty.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Bishnupur	7045	27782	2466	39506	177968	8898	46551	205750	11364	172
2. Chandel	1982	7061	694	21463	87810	4391	23445	94871	5084	135
3. Chura-chandpur	5835	14586	2042	69416	272783	13639	75251	287369	15681	451
4. Imphal East	10604	45698	3711	67482	302863	15143	78086	348561	18855	275
5. Imphal West	12719	24774	4452	100108	393693	19685	112827	418467	24136	147
6. Senapati	3963	22382	1387	32945	178093	8905	36908	200475	10292	187
7. Kangpokpi	3122	13741	1093	28880	133488	6674	32002	147229	7767	187
8. Tamenglong	2719	9727	952	21877	105496	5275	24596	115223	6226	97
9. Thoubal	10516	11619	3681	85099	337104	16855	95615	348723	20536	428
10.Ukhrul	3865	17171	1353	27399	118800	5940	31264	135971	7292.75	213
11.Jiribam	1230	5959	431	6325	30837	1541.85	7555	36796	1972.35	32
Total	63600	200500	22262	500500	2138935	106947	564100	2339435	129207	2324

Source : Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

9.4.2 Public Distribution System :

Public distribution System (PDS) is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The annual trend of the distribution of essential commodities are given in Table No. 9.14.

Table No. 9.14 Distribution of different Commodities under the PDS in Manipur

Year	Distribution (in '000 tonnes)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2014-15	156.55	18.62	Nil
2015-16	158.48	34.69	Nil
2016-17	132.23	-	Nil
2017-18	151.84	-	Nil
2018-19	131.30	-	Nil

- Not allocated under NFSA in Manipur

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Manipur

9.4.2.1 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):

The Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997, with a view to maintain equitable distribution of food grains and other essential items including S.K.Oil and sugar to beneficiaries households Below and Above Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

Under the TPDS, the foodgrains and superior kerosene oil are distributed through Fair Price Shops (FPS) Agents. The number of authorised Fair Price Shops in the state in 2018-19 was 2,324. Table No. 9.15 shows the district-wise number of Fair Price Shops and Godown and its Capacity.

Table No. 9.15 Number of Fair Price Shops/ Agent in Manipur, 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	Number of Fair Price Shop	Godown	
			Number	Capacity (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	187	1	500
2.	Kangpokpi	187	-	-
3.	Tamenglong	97	2	1500
4.	Churachandpur	451	1	500
5.	Chandel	135	2	800
6.	Ukhrul	213	1	4000
7.	Imphal East	275	3	8300
8.	Jiribam	32	1	1000
9.	Imphal West	147	1	7000
10.	Bishnupur	172	-	-
11.	Thoubal	428	1	1000
	Manipur	2,324	13	24,600

Source: Directorate of CAF & PD, Manipur

The Department distributes foodgrains and other essential items including S.K. Oil and Sugar to identified Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and the Priority House Hold (PHH) families in Manipur.

9.4.2.2 End-to-End Computerization of PDS:

The End-of-End Computerization of PDS has been started to monitor the movement of food grains from the FCI godown up to beneficiaries in the state. This project aims to revamp and strengthen the entire TPDS and thus making the system more transparent, efficient, effective and accountable with the help of ICT. Under this project, digitization of ration card has covered 84.90% of the total population. The state has also achieved Aadhaar seeding of 75.07% of the ration cards holders and 50.21% of the members as on 26th February, 2019. The details of Aadhar seeding status is given at Table No. 9(d) of Part II

9.4.3 Distribution of Sugar:

Sugar is procured from the open market and Government of India provides subsidy @ Rs. 18.50 per kg for the quantity procured and distributed, sugar is distributed to public at the rate of Rs. 27.25 per kg after procurement from the supplier @ 44.75 per kg. Distribution of sugar as per the above arrangement has been started w.e.f. April, 2014. The present allocation of 1763 MT of sugar for Manipur is based on number of ration card under earlier TPDS. Number of Ration Cards has now increased from 4,06,593 to 5,10,487. Due to Economic Blockade on both the National Highways in Manipur, procurement of sugar by the supplier to the State has been temporarily stopped since November, 2016.

9.4.4 Distribution of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO):

The Government of India allocates 1492 KL of S.K. Oil per month for the State of Manipur through IOC. The entitlement of a beneficiary card holder is 3 (three) litres per month for AAY and 2 (two) litres per month for PHH.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India has insisted to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene (DBTK) in view of the growing penetration of LPG in the households leading to decline in the demand for kerosene both for cooking and lighting purposes. Under the new policy, consumers will receive the subsidy portion in their bank accounts linked with Aadhaar.

9.4.5 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):

The scheme which was launched in Manipur on 5th June, 2017 provides free LPG connection to the women belonging to BPL households. It aims at providing Clean Cooking Fuel to all poor households. Out of the total household of 2,26,653, a total of 1,18,626 families have benefited under the scheme. 15,400 connections were also distributed during 'Go-to-Village' programme.

9.4.6 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched “Revamped PDS” programme. The Revamped Public Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as ‘Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme’ for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC).

9.4.7 Welfare Institutions and Hostels Schemes (WIHS):

With the merging of Welfare Institution Scheme (earlier WINN) and SC/ ST/ OBC Hostels Scheme, WIHS was launched to meet the requirements of Welfare Institutions such as beggar homes, nariniketans and other similar welfare institutions. The beneficiary institutions/ hostels are entitled to receive foodgrains at BPL prices with an upper ceiling of maximum of 15 kg per beneficiary per month.

Govt. of India has allocated 857.93 MT of rice at BPL prices per month under this scheme for the 1st half of 2018-19 i.e., April, 2018 to September, 2018. In other words, 5147.58 MT of rice is allocated to Manipur for the 1st half of 2018-19

9.4.8 Coal:

With the banning of the use of firewood to minimize pollution and deforestation, Coal India Ltd. has allocated 7 (seven) lakh tons of Coal for 2018-19 for the State of Manipur. The collieries from which Manipur’s allocation of coals are obtained were ECL, Raniganj, West Bengal (3.95 Lakh Ton), BCCL, Dhanbad, Jharkhand (0.85 Lakh Ton) and NEC, Margareta, Assam (2.20 Lakh Ton). These are to be distributed to brick kilns and small scale industries to replace use of firewood in the state which is already effective since 1st April, 2019.

9.4.9 Storage Capacity:

9.4.9.1 FCI Godown in Manipur

The storage capacity of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Manipur is 42,090 MT {Sangaiprou – 13,090 MT; Senapati – 5,000 MT; Ukhrul – 5,000 MT ; Jiribam – 5,000 MT; Koirengei (hired from state godown) – 4,000 MT; Sawombung – 10,000 MT}. At present, construction of additional storage capacities is created at FSD Thoubal (Tangjeng), FSD Tamenglong HQ (Ward No. 9), FSD Imphal East (Sawombung), FSD Bishnupur (Bishnupur Awang) and FSD Churachandpur (Thingkhangphai Village).

9.4.9.2 State Godown:

The storage capacity of the State godowns is 20,600 MT where 4000 MT capacity godown at Koirengei has been utilized by FCI for buffer stock of rice for the State. Additional State Godowns are under construction at Lirungtabai/ Chandel (2,500 MT); Parbung/

Churachandpur (1,000 MT); Noney/ Tamenglong (800 MT) and Bapupara/ Jiribam (5,000MT). Table no. 9.16 shows the present storage capacity of State Godown in the State.

Table No. 9.16 Capacity of State Godown of Manipur

Sl. No.	District	Centre	Capacity (MT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Senapati	Senapati HQ	500
2	Tamenglong	Tamenglong HQ	500
		Khongjaro	1000
3	Churachandpur	Churachandpur HQ	500
4	Chandel	Chandel HQ	400
		Moreh	400
5	Imphal East	Porompat	800
		Sawombung	500
		Koirengei	7000
6	Jiribam	Jiribam	1000
7	Imphal West	Sangaiprou	7000
8	Thoubal	Thoubal New DC Office	1000

Source : Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18, Deptt. of CAF & PD, Manipur

9.4.10 POL in Manipur

The daily requirement of POL products and storage capacity is given below:

Table No. 9.17 Daily Requirement of POL products and storage capacity

Sl. No.	Product	Daily Requirement	Name of Depot & Capacity			Total across all Depots
			Malom Depot	Bottling Plant, Sekmai	Imphal AFS, TulihaI	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MS	300 KL	5592 KL	-	-	5592 KL
2	HSD	500 KL	10980 KL	-	-	10980 KL
3	SKO	60 KL	4548 KL	-	-	4548 KL
4	LPG	88 MT	-	1800 MT	-	1800 KL
5	ATF	24 KL	-	-	400 KL	400 KL

- Not Available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2017-18, Deptt. of CAF & PD, Manipur

9.5 Weights & Measures (Legal Metrology):

Standardization of Weights & Measures has been universally recognized as one of the major functions of the Government. It has essential bearings upon socio-economic welfare of the society and is also intrinsically correlative to the technical, industrial and the trade and commerce development. Hence, the more developed society gives its greater attention to the metrological instruments and its applications. The Department has verified weights & measures and selling of package commodities of 45,860 shops.

9.5.1 Functions and responsibilities:

To ensure general fair trade practices by all traders and to endorse and maintain price discipline and quantity control in respect of all kinds of packaged commodities. The following Central and State Acts and Rules have been enforced in the state:

- i. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (No. 1 of 2010)
- ii. The Legal Metrology (Packed Commodities) Rules, 2011
- iii. The Manipur Legal Metrology (Enf) Rules, 2011
- iv. The Legal Metrology (General Rules, 2011)

The Department has verified and stamped the following items during 1st April, 2018 to 31st January, 2019.

Name of Items		No. of verification & Stamped
Electronic Weighing machines	-	11244
Counter Scale	-	2100
Beam Scale	-	1278
Spring Balance	-	1564
Capacity Measures	-	396
Dispensing Pump	-	540
Tank Lorries	-	132
Platform weighing machines	-	98
C.I. Weights	-	1346
Personal weighing scale	-	5
Bullion weights	-	1590
Length measures	-	450
Meter stick	-	25

District-wise numbers of shops using Weights and Measures and selling of package commodities are as given below:

Name of Districts		No. of Shops
Imphal West	-	11500
Imphal East	-	8423
Thoubal	-	7275
Chandel	-	3500
Senapati	-	1080
Ukhrul	-	947
Tamenglong	-	845
Bishnupur	-	7145
Churachandpur	-	5145

9.6 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Directorate of Health Services and the Directorate Family Welfare Services are providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of Civil Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Sub-Centres, Community/ Urban Health Centres and Dispensaries. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and AIDS. Table No. 9.18 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available in Manipur.

Table No. 9.18 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC/UHC/ CHC)	Dispen- saries (including PHSC's)	Total (2+3)	Bed	Population per	
					Hospital/ Dispensaries	Bed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	112	441	553	1,542	5,583	2,002
2014-15	112	441	553	1,936	5,705	1,629
2015-16	112	441	553	1,480	5,829	2,178
2016-17	112	441	553	1,480	5,830	2,178
2017-18	112	441	553	1,480	5,957	2,226
2018-19	112	441	553	1,480	6,086	2,274

Note: - Population worked out based on estimated population as on 1st October

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur

During the year 2018-19, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 553 hospitals/dispensaries. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse and patients treated is indicated in Table No. 9.19 below.

Table No. 9.19 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Person employed		Population in'000 per		Patients treated		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2013-14	798	1,973	3.87	1.56	40,091	6,58,165	6,98,256
2014-15	1,104	2,027	2.86	1.56	65,323	11,28,023	11,93,346
2015-16	785	1,980	4.11	1.63	70,215	11,67,813	12,38,028
2016-17	801	2,081	4.02	1.60	76,715	13,27,550	14,04,265
2017-18	801	2,081	4.11	1.58	46,063	7,19,558	7,65,621
2018-19	919	-	-	-	78,339	11,06,730	11,85,069

– Not available

Source : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :

A brief description of the various health and family welfare programmes carried out in Manipur State are summarized below:

9.6.1.1 Rural Health Scheme:

Under this scheme, health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

9.6.1.2 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

This programme earlier known as National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP), was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. The programme is implemented by the State Vector Borne Diseases Control Society under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). A biologist is assisting an officer in charge of the activities of the Urban Malaria Scheme (UMS) such as anti-larval activities and fogging operation in the Imphal Municipality Area. Further, the biologist is looking after the activities for the control of Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Manipur. An Entomologist is looking after the Entomological Survey and investigation for the whole state of Manipur.

During 2017-18, out of the 1,00,185 number of blood slides examined, 74 positive cases were detected and cases of malarial death was nil. Further, the number of JE and Dengue positives cases were 194 (No. of death:11) and 190 (No. of death: 1) respectively.

9.6.1.3 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

National Leprosy Eradication programme was introduced on 1984 with an objective of eradicating leprosy by 2000. The main strategies were active case detection and prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) to reduce case load and further transmission. Manipur has achieved the National Goal of prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population at the end of 2000-01. Presently, the Prevalence Rate of Manipur is 0.08 per 10,000 population which is one of the lowest in India. Leprosy health care service is being rendered through 9 (nine) District Societies. There is 1 Leprosy Hospital (Chingmeirong) and 2 Leprosy Control Unit (Thoubal and Bishnupur) for short term treatment of leprosy reaction and emergency cases.

9.6.1.4 Revised National T.B. Control Programme (RNTCP):

National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) has been implemented in Manipur since 1962. The Revised NTCP (RNTCP) however is implemented initially in Imphal District in 1996. Since 21st January, 2002, all the districts were concerned under the RNTCP which provides treatment under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course). Presently, there are more than 800 DOTS Centres, 13 Tuberculosis Units (TUs) and 56 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs), 1 State TB Cell, State TB Training and Demonstration Centre (STDC), Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) in Manipur. During 2017-18, the achievements of RNTCP are given below:

i)	Number of sputum examinations done	10,925
ii)	Number of new smear positive patients diagnosed	901
iii)	Number of new smear positive patients put on treatment	742
iv)	Number of patients cured of smear positive pulmonary TB	423
v)	Number of all types of TB patients completed treatment	628
vi)	Number of new smear positive pulmonary TB	714
vii)	Number of extra pulmonary TB cases detected	417
viii)	Number of patients cured	356
ix)	Number of patients completed treatment	
x)	Number of new smear -ve pulmonary TB detected	439
xi)	Number of MDR TB patients diagnosed	62
xii)	Number of MDR TB patients pulmonary on treatment	47
xiii)	Number of patients that died of TB	33

9.6.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. In order to control blindness in Manipur, 4 (four) Districts Blindness Control Societies at Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur and Churachandpur are functioning under the NPCB programme. 2,819 cataract operations has been performed by organizing 47 camps during 2017-18. The achievements are highlighted below.

i) OPD Patients	91,173
ii) Spectacles provided	476
iii) Cataract cases detected	1,159
iv) Schools screened	16
v) Pupils screened	4,413
vi) Refraction done	55,953
vii) IOL implants done	2,817
viii) Others eye diseases detected	20,512

9.6.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive 'Child Immunisation Programme' is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 % pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 % of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine.

9.6.1.7 National Aids Control (NACO) Programme :

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the NACO, Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of NACO took up the following measures to advert this looming catastrophic.

- (i) 100 percent blood safety in all the blood banks in Manipur.
- (ii) Introduction of AIDS education in school for class VI, VII, VIII and X.
- (iii) Impart training to more than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals in AIDS and related problems.
- (iv) Implementation of the Manipur state AIDS policy.
- (v) Increase in the number of NGOs financially supported by the NACO Programme.
- (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs.

During the year 2016-17, out of 1,17,171 blood samples screened, 1,078 (0.92 %) were reported as HIV positive. Table No. 9.20 shows the annual trend of the number of HIV/AIDS positive cases (Risks Group) in Manipur.

Table No. 9.20 Number of HIV Positive Cases (Risks Group) in Manipur

(in Nos.)

Year	Heterosexually Promiscuous	Homosexuals	Injecting Drug Users	Through Blood	Pregnant Women	Parent to Child	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2012-13	1086	23	399	13	151	120	118	1,910
2013-14	626	11	189	9	84	66	31	1,016
2014-15	700	24	198	17	102	69	138	1,248
2015-16	885	32	156	7	116	84	10	1,290
2016-17	694	21	157	7	65	76	58	1,078

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Table No. 9.21 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases, excluding pregnant women (Sero-Surveillance) during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 in Manipur.

Table No. 9.21 HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur

Age Group	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Less than 14	22	36	58	34	34	68	32	35	67
15-24	23	31	54	35	27	62	44	32	76
25-34	227	170	397	203	148	351	156	96	252
34-49	327	174	501	333	206	539	289	182	471
50 & above	86	50	136	101	35	136	91	56	147
Manipur	685	461	1146	706	450	1156	612	401	1013

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 34-49 (both in the case of male and female) which was followed by age group of 25 to 34 years.

9.6.1.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP):

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below 5% as against 13% in 1996 and to

achieve 100% household consumption of iodized salt. Under this programme, the rate of households using iodised salt in the State in rural and urban during 2017-18 are 99.4% and 99.7% respectively.

9. 6.1.9 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

In order to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12th April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, Health Societies were formed at State and district level. Rogi Kalyan Samiti were established at J.N. Hospital. District Hospitals of Churachandpur and Bishnupur were started upgrading to Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) level. Sufficient manpower including AYUSH doctors and ASHAs has been deployed for implementing this programme.

9.6.1.10 School Health Programme:

During 2017-18, the school health programme was implemented in Imphal West and Imphal East districts covering 65 schools. Out of the 2,909 students checked, 1,680 were detected having health problem and 585 were referred to Hospitals.

9.6.1.11 Mission Indradhanush Programme (MIP) :

The main focus of this programme is to cover the unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and giving full immunization. The physical achievement on routine immunization programme and Mission Indradhanush Programme is as given below:

Table No. 9. 22 Physical achievement under routine immunization programme in Manipur

Year	Pregnant women (Tetanus Toxoid)		Full immunization (Infant 0-1 year)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	46106	32956	41915	41772
2012-13	50706	30579	46558	40372
2013-14	46000	31300	41000	42146
2014-15	49549	31778	45045	38712
2015-16	49509	32194	44503	41551
2016-17	54289	32906	45831	42889
2017-18	51172	36395	46476	44394
2018-19	48474	34161	44657	40295

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.6.1.11.1 Special Intensified Mission Indradhanush (SIMI) Programme:

The percentage achievement under SIMI programme during 2018 is as below:

Phase & Duration	Children Full & Complete Immunization	Pregnant Women
1 st Round (23 rd April to 3 rd May, 2018)	99.7 %	99 %
2 nd Round (21 st to 25 th May, 2018)	69 %	94 %
3 rd Round (18 th to 27 th June, 2018)	100.7 %	97 %

9.6.1.11.2 Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in Aspirational District:

The percentage achievement under Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in Aspirational District during 2018 is as below:

Phase & Duration		Children Full & Complete Immunization	Pregnant Women
1 st Round (16 th July, 2018)	eGSA	34%	61%
	Non eGSA	58%	58%
2 nd Round (13 th August, 2018)	eGSA	25%	71%
	Non eGSA	36%	88%
3 rd Round (10 th Sept., 2018)	eGSA	26%	100%
	Non eGSA	32%	78%

9.6.1.12 Measles Rubella Vaccination Campaign:

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Measles Rubella (MR), Govt. of India Vaccination Campaign has been conducted throughout the districts in Manipur state. During 2018, 793855 (399212-Male, 394643-Female) persons were vaccinated against its target of 818175 persons.

9.6.1.13 Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization (IPPI) Programme:

The Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization (IPPI) Programme was conducted in round wise manners in all districts of Manipur. The district wise physical achievement on IPPI programme for the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 is given at Table No. 9. 23

Table No. 23 Physical Achievement under Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization

District	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (1 st Round)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bishnupur	31081	60822	29910	58312	24308	53009	24261	24997
Imphal East	41312	110895	56984	110504	41558	113264	50481	50464
Jiribam	-	-	-	-	-	-	5723	6007
Imphal West	57528	121583	60781	121735	43621	166273	51882	51579
Thoubal	57023	110367	61474	119806	41830	86101	33657	33767
Kakching	-	-	-	-	-	-	17697	16973
Chandel	12002	27276	11959	27304	8025	17155	7406	7406
Tengnoupal	6566	15011	6325	12728	4318	103256	5866	6275
Churachandpur	36776	72558	35235	65991	21368	51485	26329	26777
Pherzawl	-	-	-	-	-	-	2936	3744
Senapati	28903	62486	32547	65941	23370	47819	37661	34387
Kangpokpi	23695	45598	20317	44928	14130	99304	19500	18333
Tamenglong	16532	33691	20171	34618	11787	25828	7853	7618
Noney	-	-	-	-	-	-	6062	5751
Ukhrul	22636	44217	22771	37146	15967	33279	12988	12912
Kamjong	-	-	-	-	-	-	3100	3035

Note: Prior to 2018-19, information for the then existing 9 districts is shown

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, Directorate of Family Welfare Services, Manipur

9.7 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is 'safe drinking water supply'. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply. Planning, Investigation, Design, Execution & Operation and Maintenance of both Urban & Rural Water Supply Schemes are dealt by the Public Health Engineering Department. The department had also undertaken Imphal Sewerage and Construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) in Rural areas under Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin.

9.7.1 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a Flagship programme of the Government of India, it is expected to provide households drinking water supply to all the census habitation of state under the slogan 'HAR GHAR JAL-SDG-2030' which was launched on 23rd March, 2017, World Water Day by the Union

Minister. The State Government's endeavour is to cover all the household in the census habitation of the State by 2022. By 1st April, 2019, out of 2,976 habitations, 219 habitations have been Fully Covered and 2,757. Districtwise status of coverage of habitations as on 1st April, 2019 is shown below.

Table No. 9.24 Districtwise status of habitations covered as on 1st April, 2019

Sl. No.	District	Habitations	Habitations with Population Coverage 0-25%	Habitations with Population Coverage 25-50%	Habitations with Population Coverage 50-75%	Habitations with Population Coverage 75-100%	Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Senapati	136	0	10	116	0	10
2	Kangpokpi	605	0	134	430	19	22
3	Tamenglong	157	0	14	127	6	10
4	Noney	115	0	15	67	25	8
5	Churachandpur	567	0	152	353	4	58
6	Pherzawl	117	0	26	74	3	14
7	Chandel	285	0	53	191	34	7
8	Tengnoupal	165	0	42	83	33	7
9	Ukhrul	119	0	16	86	4	13
10	Kamjong	143	0	32	82	13	16
11	Imphal East	181	0	59	53	51	18
12	Jiribam	50	0	17	23	9	1
13	Imphal West	135	0	33	79	10	13
14	Bishnupur	90	0	36	45	0	9
15	Thoubal	67	0	18	42	3	4
16	Kakching	44	0	8	24	3	9

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19 (August, 2019) Public Health Engineering Department, Manipur.

9.7.2 Urban Water Supply:

Urban Water Supply comprises of Imphal Water Supply and Other Towns in the state.

9.7.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:

The present water demand is estimated to be 125.00 MLD, 2019 and requirement by the year 2031 AD will be 152.142 MLD. The installed capacity of the existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP) as on 1st April, 2019 is shown below.

Table No. 9.25 Installed Capacity and Production of the Water Treatment Plant in Imphal, Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Installed capacity (MLD)	Year of Commission	Present production (MLD)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Kangchup	14.53	1965	10.24
2	Kangchup Extension	9.08	2000	6.81
3	Singda	18.16	1983	18.16
4	Minuthong	1.14	1977	0.57
5	Chinga	4.50	2018	3.50
6	Kangla	1.14	2018	0.00
7	Canchipur-I	4.54	1992	3.10
8	Porompat	2.27	1979	1.10
9	Porompat-I	6.81	1989	4.77
10	Porompat-II	6.81	1992	4.77
11	Koirengei	2.27	1979	0.91
12	Ningthempukhri	4.45	1983	2.27
13	Khuman Lampak	4.54	2018	4.50
14	Irilbung	6.81	2007	6.81
15	Old Thumbuthong	2.00	2008	2.00
16	Canchipur-II	6.81	2009	6.81
17	Potsangbam-II	6.81	2008	6.81
18	Moirangkhom	1.00	2009	2.00
Total:		104.25		80.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19, PHED, Manipur.

Most of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) are damaged affecting the quantity and quality of water. Therefore, in order to reduce the present losses and sustain the Imphal Water Supply System, the following steps are taken up under Integrated Water Supply Project

- Reconstruction of 9(nine) Water Treatment Plant viz., Koirengei, Khuman Lampak, Minuthong, Porompat Chinga, Canchipur, Singda, Kangchup & Kangchup extension

and one Zonal Reservoir at Sangakpham etc under JnNURM. Three WTP are completed while the remaining was targeted to be completed by Oct., 2019.

- Providing distribution network is all the Imphal Municipality Area (except ward 24,25 and part of 5) under AMRUT.
- Distribution reservoirs, RCC overhead tanks, intake points, raw/ clear water mains & distribution networks i/c Greater Imphal Area under New Development Bank (NDB).
- Construction of Chingkheiching WTP with raw water (45 mld) from Thoubal Dam for providing 45 million litres per day to Imphal City under State Capital Fund which is tempted for completion by March, 2020.
- **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), replacement of distribution network within the Imphal Municipal Council (IMC) area is now taken up with project duration of four years through MAHUD.

- a. Phase-I of AMRUT was sanctioned during March, 2016. Under phase-I, replacement / laying of pipe networks in the IMC Ward No. 7 (part), 8(part), 9,10,11,12,14, 15(part), 16(part), 17(part), 18(part), 19(part), 20(part) and 21(part) are going on.
- b. Phase-II of the AMRUT was also sanctioned by the Centre on 8th July, 2016. Under this, replacement/ laying of pipe networks in the IMC Ward No. 13, 1(part), 2(part), 5(part), 22(part), 23(part) and 26(part) are also being taken up.
- c. Phase-III of the AMRUT is also approved, but 1st installment of fund are yet to release by the Centre.

9.7.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

Out of 28 towns viz., Moreh, Jiribam, Heirok, Wangjing, Sikhong Sekmai, Lilong Chajing, Yairipok, Wangoi, Moirang, Nambol, Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur, Sugnu, Lilong Arapti, Andro, Thoubal, Kakching Khunou, Oinam, Mayang Imphal, Samurou, Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar, Kumbi, Kwakta, Lamlai, Sekmai, Lamshang, Lamjaotongba and Kakching, augmentation works to Bishnupur, Moirang, Kakching, Thoubal and Jiribam under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UISSMT) are taken up since 2011, out of which Bishnupur, Kakching & Thoubal are completed. In case of Mayang Imphal, the works is taken up with the fund provided by the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. For the rest of the towns, works could not be taken up due to discontinuation of funding by the Centre.

9.7.3 Sanitation:

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is a necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

9.7.3.1 Rural Sanitation:

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. The Government of India has now restructured Rural Sanitation Programme under the name of Total Sanitation Campaign with an objective of providing sanitary latrines to every household of the state.

9.7.3.1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) (Gramin), Manipur was declared as 23rd Open Defecation Free (ODF) State of India on 2nd October, 2018. 4,51,566 nos. of individual household latrine has been provided in the State. The focus is now on Solid & Liquid Waste Management with target of 1,585 nos. of units and 2,000 nos. of Community Sanitary Complexes for the 2019-20 as evident from Table No. 9.26

Table No. 9.26 Districtwise target for Solid & Liquid Waste Management and Community Sanitary Complex for the year 2019-20

District	Target				Community Sanitary Complex
	Solid & Liquid Waste Management				
	7 lakhs (upto 15 households)	15 lakhs (upto 500 households)	20 lakhs (more than 500 households)	Total (2 to 4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senapati	53	33	50	136	120
2. Kangpokpi	275	55	15	345	450
3. Tamenglong	50	25	15	90	100
4. Noney	25	20	10	55	55
5. Churachandpur	80	110	35	225	420
6. Pherzawl	20	10	5	35	35
7. Chandel	60	45	5	110	200
8. Tengnoupal	60	30	15	105	130
9. Ukhrul	37	25	35	97	75
10. Kamjong	40	15	10	65	80
11. Imphal East	0	0	100	100	100
12. Jiribam	0	0	12	12	35
13. Imphal West	0	0	78	78	100
14. Bishnupur	0	0	48	48	35
15. Thoubal	0	0	54	54	45
16. Kakching	0	0	30	30	20
Total	700	368	517	1585	2000

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering, Manipur, Annual Administrative Report, 2018-19

9.7.3.2 Urban Sanitation:

In order to minimize the adverse effects of open discharges of effluents from the individual household septic tanks pits and likely health hazards from the absence of proper sewerage system, a project was formulated for conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal City. Imphal Sewerage System for Imphal Municipal Ward No. 1,2,3,4,5,6,14,15,24,25 and 26 under EAP/France has been taken up since 2004. Construction of treatment plant (27 MLD), five pumping station, primary sewer line and 98% of secondary sewer line has been completed. And out of 9,000 households, connection has been given to 3,000 Households.

9.8 Development Programmes for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

Of the total population of 28.56 lakhs of the state as per 2011 census, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 40.88 % (11,67,422 persons) and 3.41 % (97,325 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the hill districts of the state and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the valley districts. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Category of Workers in Manipur, 2011 Census

Category of Workers (1)	Scheduled Tribe (2)	Scheduled Caste (3)
(a) Cultivator	3,71,498	17,374
(b) Agricultural Labourer	32,752	6,029
(c) Household Industries	16,103	3,257
(d) Other workers	1,33,445	18,024
Total	5,53,798	44,684

Source: Population Census 2011, Registrar General of India

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

9.8.1 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

The Department of Tribal Affairs and Hills of the State implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people.

9.8.1.1 Infrastructure development programme :

Under this scheme, the Department took up the following works during 2017-18:

- Construction/improvement of inter village roads, Bridges & Culverts.

- Construction of Barrack type quarters for the Primary teachers under Autonomous District Councils.
- Construction/Upgradation of ST hostel buildings.
- Construction / Improvement of Community halls.

9.8.1.2 Family Oriented Scheme & Other Welfare Programme :

During the year 2017-18, the Department aimed to cover 2,200 nos. of ST families under income generating family oriented programmes and targeted to take up the following Welfare Programme:

- Assistance to 2,574 nos. of ST families with GCI sheets for roofing of their dwelling houses.
- Financial Assistance to 120 nos. of tribal women societies/organizations for carrying out various activities.
- Distribution of 1,577 nos. of water storage tanks to the S.T. families.
- To Award 30,873 ST students with Post Matric Scholarship.
- To Award 27,340 ST students with Pre-Matric Scholarship.
- Financial Assistance to 1,300 nos. of tribal patients for their medical treatment.
- Opening of one new Health Centre in Senapati District.

9.8.2 Minorities:

The Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) which was established on 30th July, 1998 had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The Department now known as Department of Minority Affairs was bifurcated from the Department of Welfare of Minorities, Other Backward Classes & Scheduled Castes, Manipur as per the decision of the State Cabinet in its meeting held on 4th August, 2016 and 16th May, 2018. The Department of Minority Affairs also undertake scheme/programme to protect the interest of Minorities, with funding from different sources.

9.8.2.1 Schemes under Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI:

- Pre-Matric scholarship for Minority Students (100 % CSS): This a continuing programme aimed at giving uninterrupted education to the Minority Communities. In 2017-18, 5880 students were awarded scholarship. For 2018-19, the physical allocation is fixed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India at 18336 nos. of fresh students (3077-Muslim, 15126-Christain, 20 Sikh, 91 Buddhist, 22-Jain) for the year 2018-19. So far, 26774 students have submitted application online
- Post-Matric scholarship Minority students (100 % CSS): This a continuing programme aimed at giving uninterrupted education to the Minority Communities. For 2018-19, the physical allocation is fixed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India at 3056 nos. of fresh students (513-Muslim, 2521-Christain, 3-Sikh,

15-Buddhist) for the year 2018-19. So far, 10,225 students have submitted application online.

9.8.2.2 Merit cum Means based Scholarship (100 % CSS):

This is a continuing programme to award scholarship to Minority students studying in technical/ professional courses in graduate/ post-graduate level. 304 nos. of students was benefited for the year 2017-18. The physical targets as allocated by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI is 367 (62-Muslim, 303-Christain, 2-Buddhist) fresh students. 692 students have submitted online for the year 2018-19.

9.8.2.3 Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKV/ MsDP):

This is a top up programme to develop deficits under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minority to be undertaken in Minority Concentration Districts/ Blocks/ clusters of Manipur. The programme is to implement various programmes/ schemes in infrastructure development like construction of school buildings, Hostels, Community Halls, Drinking Water Scheme etc. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs and Rs. 7200 lakhs are allocated as State and Central share respectively for implementation of the programme.

9.8.2.4 State Plan:

- Economic Development Programme (EDP): This is a continuing programme aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of target groups by way of giving grants in kind to the selected beneficiaries in various self employed schemes like Tailoring, Embroidery, Silk Yarn Reeling, Goatery etc. over and above Irrigation Pump, Fishery schemes as committed liabilities of previous year. An amount of Rs. 267.00 lakhs is allocated for the year 2019-20.
- Skill Development Programme (SDP): This is a continuing programme aimed at enhancing the skill of the target groups by giving training in income generating, self employed schemes/ trades like Silk Yarn Rearing, Bamboo Crafts etc. 70 beneficiaries under Embroidery, 70 beneficiaries under Tailoring was benefited for the year 2017-18. An amount of Rs. 38.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2018-19 to implement Bamboo Craft and Silk Yarn Schemes.
- Housing: Under this scheme CGI sheets are provided to the poor and needy Minority Communities as roofing materials. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2018-19 targeting to benefit 434 beneficiaries.
- Chief Minister's Laiyeng Shen: Under this Scheme/ programme, cash grants were provided to Widow Patients as token re-imburement for the treatment of their ailment. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2018-19 and targeted to benefit 466 beneficiaries.
- Coaching Programmes: Under this programme, Remedial Coaching from Class VI to XII standard will be provided to select Government Schools of the State. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2019-20.

9.8.2.5 Grants-in-Aid Bodies:

- Wakf Board, Manipur: The Committee of the Wakf Board, Manipur is provided grants-in-aid for development of registered Wakf properties, modernization of Madrassa and to meet the official and related work expenses of the board. An amount of Rs. 153.00 lakh is allocated for Modernization of Madrassa and other related expenses of the board during 2019-20.
- Haj Committee: An amount of Rs. 44.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2018-19 to look after the Haj Pilgrimage and related expenses of the Committee. Another amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2019-20.
- Manipur State Minorities Commission: An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is allocated for the Commission to meet its over-head office expenditures, to implement scheme/programmes in relation to the protection of Minorities' Right, Awareness Programme etc. during 2018-19

9.8.3 Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes :

As stated in in para 9.7.2, the Department of welfare of OBC & SC was bifurcated from Department of Minorities, OBC & SC. The programme taken up by the Department of Welfare of OBC & SC are highlighted below

9.8.3.1 Scholarship Schemes under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoI:

- Post-Matric Scholarship – OBC (100% CSS): This is a continuing programme to award scholarship to OBC students who are studying both inside and outside the State. 10471 students was awarded scholarship for the year 2017-18. 16943 students have submitted online for the year 2018-19
- Post-Matric Scholarship- Scheduled Castes (100% CSS): This is a continuing programme to award scholarship to Scheduled to Scheduled castes students who are studying both inside and outside the State. 6497 SC students was awarded Scholarship for the year 2017-18. 6211 students have submitted online for the year 2018-19.
- Pre-matric Scholarship-Scheduled Castes: This is a continuing programme to award scholarship to Scheduled castes students to Class IX & X. 1061 students was awarded scholarship for the year 2017-18. 1449 students have submitted online for the year 2018-19.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship-OBC (50:50) (SS:CSS): This is a continuing programme an amount of Rs. 100.0 lakh Central Share is available for the year 2018-19. 1118 students was awarded scholarship for the year 2017-18. 2630 students have submitted online for the year 2018-19.
- Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship to Economically Backward Classes Students: Recently Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India introduced A Scholarship Scheme called “**Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship to Economically Backward Classes Students**” which aims to award Scholarship to

General Students (other than SC/ST/ OBC. 301 students were benefitted for the year 2018-19.

9.8.3.2 State Plan:

- Economic Development Programme: This is a programme aimed at enhancing the socio, economic status of target groups (OBC & SC) by giving materials/ machines to the beneficiaries. 1456 OBC & 345 SC beneficiaries under Embroidery, 1627 OBC & 329 beneficiaries under Tailoring, 1398 OBC & 350 SC beneficiaries under Fishery was benefitted for the year 2017-18.
- Skill Development Programme: This is a programme aimed at enhancing the Skill of the target groups training in income generating schemes.
- Housing: Under this scheme CGI sheets shall be provided to the poor and needy OBC & SC communities. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakh is allocated to benefit 434 OBC beneficiaries during 2018-19 as committed liabilities of 2016-17.
- Chief Minister's Laiyeng Shen: Under this Scheme/ Programme cash grants shall be provided to Widow Patients as token re-imburement for the treatment of their ailment. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2018-19.

9.8.3.3 Grant-in-aid Bodies :

- Minorities and Other Backward Classes Economic Development Society (MOBEDS): An amount of Rs. 65.00 lakh is allocated during 2018-19 to implement various Socio-Economic Development activities of Minorities, OBC & SC communities, to meet office expenses including remuneration of the Officials/ staff.
- State Commission for OBC: The State Government has constituted a State Commission for Other Backward Classes to look into the reservation policy of OBCs and suggest measures for upliftment of OBCs in the State.

9.9 Social Welfare:

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

9.9.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS scheme which was launched on 2nd October, 1975 at Ukhrul TD Block in Ukhrul District is now expanded throughout the entire State of Manipur covering 43 CD/TD Blocks/Imphal City (Urban) with 1(one) State ICDS Cell and 8 (eight) District ICDS Cells. The Projects includes 10 (ten) Rural Projects, 1(one) Urban Project and 32 (thirty two) Tribal Projects which are implemented through Anganwadi workers and helpers. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, 3,40,981 numbers of Children between the age group of 6 months to 6 years and 67,208 numbers of pregnant and lactating mothers are getting the

benefited from the scheme through the Anganwadi Centres as Morning Snacks, Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) and Take Home Ration (THR). Preschool education is carried out in all centres. Health care activities are also carried out in 11,510 Anganwadi centres across the state.

9.9.2 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The NSAP is implemented in Manipur since 2014-15 as a National Policy for Social Assistance to poor households. The scheme comprises of the following 5(five) components.

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS).
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).
4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).
5. Annapurna Scheme.

A picture of the benefits provided to the beneficiaries through the respective bank accounts under the above different schemes is shown below at Table No.9.28.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Beneficiaries under different schemes of the NSAP in Manipur during 2016-17

Item	Number of beneficiaries			
	IGNOAPS		IGNWPS @Rs 300 per month	IGNDPS @ Rs 300 per month
	80+ (upto Nov., 2014) @ Rs. 500/- per month	60-79 (upto Feb., 2015) @ Rs 200 per month		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Senapati	411	4,846	305	87
2. Saitu Gamphazol	283	3,727	206	59
3. Tamenglong	498	2,753	213	60
4. Churachandpur	386	6,187	457	119
5. Chandel	332	2,428	227	65
6. Ukrhul	406	3,766	272	78
7. Imphal East	1,746	9,927	836	241
8. Imphal West	700	12,545	965	276
9. Bishnupur	745	5,487	414	119
10. Thoubal	718	10,269	766	221
Total	6,225	61,935	4,661	1,325

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur

9.9.3 Manipur Old Age Pension (MOAP) Scheme:

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) scheme, 45,905 beneficiaries were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 200.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2017, as indicated in Table No. 9.29.

**Table No. 9.29 Number of beneficiaries under MOAPS in Manipur
as on 31st Jan., 2017.**

Item	Number of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)
1. Senapati	1487
2. Saitu Gamphazol	1769
3. Tamenglong	1364
4. Churachandpur	3447
5. Chandel	1434
6. Ukhrul	2529
7. Imphal East	9425
8. Imphal West	11864
9. Bishnupur	4894
10. Thoubal	7692
Total	45,905

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Manipur

9.9.3.1 Old Age Home:

There are 15 Old Age Home, 18 Multi service centres and 2 mobile Medicare Unit for senior citizen. Also, 1 regional resource and training centre under Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) was set up.

9.9.4 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY scheme focus on school drop-out girls in the age group of 11-18 year and attempts to make the adolescent girl a better future mother and tap her potential as a social animator by making her literate and providing numeric skills through non-formal education and also impart training to equip them with home based and vocational skills. The scheme is implemented under 28 ICDS Projects during 2016-17.

9.9.5 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP):

The scheme seeks to address the issue of decline in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and empower the girl child through prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination and by ensuring survival and protection of the girl child as well as education and participation of the girl child. The scheme has been introduced in Senapati District of Manipur on Pilot basis since March, 2015. During 2016-17, 20 villages were covered under the BBBP Scheme.

9.9.6 Women Welfare Programmes:

9.9.6.1 'Financial Assistance & Support services to the Victims of Rape', a Scheme for Restorative Justice:

The Scheme was implemented from the year 2011-12 with the objective of providing financial assistance to the victims of rape and support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education & vocational training depending upon the needs of the victim. It covers women/minor girls who are victims of rape.

The State Govt. has constituted 'State Criminal Injuries Relief & Rehabilitation Board' under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (SW), Govt. of Manipur, vide Govt. Order No. 9/50/2010-S(SW), dated 1st July, 2011 at State Level and 'District Criminal Injuries Relief & Rehabilitation Board' under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner vide Govt. Order No. 9/50/2010-S(SW), dated 9th March, 2011 at District Levels. Under the scheme, 15 Rape Victims were given compensation amounting to a total of Rs. 13,95,000/- only.

9.9.6.2 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA:

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA, launched in 2012, offers a package of benefits to at-risk girls between the ages of 10 and 19. The target groups are offered variety of services to help them become self reliant including nutritional supplement and education, health education and services, life skills and vocational training. The Scheme is being implemented under 3 (three) projects in Imphal West District (Imphal West-I, Imphal West-II and Imphal City), 6 (Six) projects in Senapati District (Paomata, Mao Maram, Kangpokpi, Saikul, Purul and Saitu Gamphazol) and 5 (five) projects in Chandel District (Chandel, Chakpikarong, Machi, Khengjoy and Tengnoupal). 36,230 numbers of beneficiaries has benefited during 2017-18.

9.9.6.3 Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme:

The Financial Assistance to Poor and Needy Widow Women Scheme started in 2011-12 with the objective of providing social security by way of giving one time financial assistance @ Rs.2000/- each to the poor and needy widow in the age groups of 18-40 years. The number of beneficiaries selected for the year 2016-17 was 8,001.

9.9.6.4 Welfare Training Institute, Takyel:

The Institute provides capacity building for self employment in the trade like Embroidery, Tailoring & Cutting to enable destitute women (15 – 38 years) to be self employed and self reliant. The targeted group is provided with stipend and subsidies after the course is completed.

9.9.6.5 Women Shelter Home at Vellore:

A Women Shelter Home was set up at Vellore for use by patients and their attendant/other officials referred by the State Medical Board for treatment purposes at CMC Hospital, Vellore. The Government is likely to change it as State Guest House Vellore.

9.9.6.6 Awareness Generation Programme:

Awareness Programme are being organized on various women issues. Funds are released to 6 (Six) ADCs and 4 (four) PRIs @ Rs. 50,000 per programme and 9 (nine) DPOs @ Rs. 40,000 per programme for such women welfare oriented programmes.

9.9.6.7 Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:

The Act has been implemented in Manipur from 2007. Under Section 8 of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, District Programme Officers (DPO) have been appointed as Protection Officers and under Section 10 of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 10 (ten) Service Providers have been identified.

9.9.6.8 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Women Implemented through NGOS:

- I. UJJWALA is a Comprehensive Scheme for Preventing of Trafficking and rescue, Rehabilitation of victims of Trafficking for commercial sexual Exploitation. The objective of the scheme is to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilisation, rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody and to rehabilitate, etc. The number of NGOs implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India is 11 (Eleven).
- II. SWADHAR Greh is a Scheme to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing, etc. to the women/girls, like Widows, women prisoners released from the jail, trafficked women/girls rescued from the brothels or victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by the family, etc. who are living in difficult circumstances without any social and economic support. Under the scheme such women are also provided counselling. There are 23(twenty three) nos. of NGOs implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from Govt. of India.
- III. Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP) for women is an integrated package of inputs aiming at the self reliance and empowerment of women by enhancing their productivity. It provides training and support services to the women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. There are 66 (sixty six) numbers of NGO's implementing the scheme with the grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India.
- IV. Working Women Hostel with Day Care Centre is to provide availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children up to the age 6 years, wherever possible in urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. This will assist projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and hostel buildings in rented premises. There are 31 nos. of NGO's implementing the scheme with grant-in-aid from the Govt. of India.
- V. The One Stop Centre (Sakhi) is to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public space, within the family, community and at the workplace. One Stop centre, Thoubal is the 1st Centre established in the entire state. However, Process is still going on to set up One Stop Centre (OCS) each for remaining 15 Districts of Manipur. 3(three) rooms have been allotted at newly

constructed Mini Secretariat Building of Thoubal District. This centre is inaugurated at Mini Secretariat, South Block, D.C. Complex, Thoubal.

- VI. WOMEN HELP-LINE (181) was launched in Manipur on 23rd June, 2017, to provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence and to facilitate crisis and non crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies. It is outsource to the Manipur State Commission for Women.
- VII. The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefits scheme for all Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW & LM). This was launched by Social Welfare Minister, Government of Manipur on 3rd February, 2018, to provide Rs. 5000 in 3 installments i.e. at the time of registration, third trimester and first immunization of the child. At present, 5,561 number of beneficiaries are benefited from the scheme

9.9.6.9 Special Adoption Agency:

The State Government has established five (5) Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) viz., Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul & Chandel districts and two (2) NGOs run Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) viz., Imphal West & Churachandpur districts for orphan, surrendered and abandoned children with a total capacity of 50 and 10 respectively.

9.9.6.10 National Creche Scheme:

It is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Manipur for the Children of working Mothers. The Schemes provides Day Care to Children (Age group 0 - 6 years) of working Mothers belonging to families whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.12,000 only. At present, there are 533 centres in Manipur.

9.9.6.11 Manipur State Women Development Corporation (MSWDC) Limited :

The Corporation was established on 24th Dec., 1993 and registered on 5th April,1995 under the Indian Companies Act, 1995 bearing registration No. 12-04418 of 1995. The objective of the Corporation is to create an environment through positive economic and social policies for the development of women to realize their full potential. It is extending the following services for the upliftment of Women particularly who are economically weak and to become a resourceful citizen of the society.

- a) 75 Nos., 25 Nos. and 50 Nos. trainees are given training in Embroidery, Tailoring and Handloom weaving respectively during 2015 as part of the Vocational Training in the trade like Embroidery, Tailoring and Handloom weaving.
- b) Formation of 75 number of Self Help Group.
- c) One Day Awareness Camp on the Socio-Economic Upliftment/Development of Women in Manipur in different areas is organized.
- d) Thirty (30) girls/women Computer Training were provided.

The MSWDC are conducting skill development training programme for destitute women at 2 (two) places namely (a) training centre of Rural Women and Children Welfare Association, Taobungkhok, Imphal West and (b) training hall of Manipur Central Jail, Imphal.

Certain Board Objectives have been laid down to cover all possible assistance pertaining to destitute women and their skill objectives with due emphasis to group activities through training to enhance production and income generation. Keeping this in view, the corporation has taken up Vocational Training course for duration of 6 (six) months in the trade of Embroidery, Tailoring, Handloom Weaving and Computer Programming. The age group of trainees for the said training is 18-45 years. Stipend of Rs. 350/- per month per trainee is given. Those trainees who are undergoing training in the trade of Embroidery, Tailoring and handloom weaving will get a subsidy for 70% of the cost of Machines for purchasing the machine after completion of the training. The balance of 30% of the same will be borne by themselves. The achievement of the programme is shown below at Table No. 9.30.

Table No. 9.30 Number of beneficiaries under the Skill Development Training Programme undertaken by MSWDC

Name of scheme	Number		
	Beneficiaries per batch	Batch trained	Women beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.Embroidery	50	14	700
2.Tailoring	50	14	700
3.Handloom weaving	50	5	250
4.Computer	30	5	150

Source: Manipur State Women Development Corporation

Further, the Corporation has taken the vocational training programme in the trade of Embroidery and Tailoring for a capacity of 15 beneficiaries (i.e. 8 no. of Embroidery and 7 no. of Tailoring) for the benefit of the women jail inmates under rehabilitation programme at the training hall of Manipur Central Jail, Imphal since 2012-13. After completion of the training and while releasing from the jail, they will get certificates along with a machine each (i.e. 100 % of the cost of machine will be borne by the corporation). So far, the corporation has conducted the said training programme 3 times including 1(one) during the year. Hence, 45 women inmates are benefited under the rehabilitation programme.

9.9.6.12 State Mission for Empowerment of Women:

The Government of Manipur have set up State Mission Authority (SMA), identified and notified MWSDC as State Resource Centre for Women to provide technical support to SMA.

9.9.6.13 Manipur State Social Welfare Board:

The Board is functioning with the objective of implementing the following schemes for the welfare and development of Women and Children through voluntary organization:

- i) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS): This Scheme is found to be very important and beneficial to the working mothers in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme has been implemented by aiding different voluntary organizations with the funds provided by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).
- ii) Family Counseling Centre (FCC): Family Counseling Centers area to provide awareness, counseling and guidance on the increase of atrocities of women & children.
- iii) Short Stay Home: There are 6(six) Short Stay Home for women run by Voluntary Organization.

9.9.6.14 Manipur State Commission for Women (MSCW):

The Commission was constituted on 15th Sept., 2006 as a statutory body in pursuance of the MSCW Act, 2006 to safeguard the interests of women. The MSCW organized awareness programmes in different places of Manipur to give awareness to the women through legal, education, health, etc. by experts.

9.9.6.15 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):

The ICPS is a comprehensive child protection programs and integrates intervention for protecting children and preventing harm. The intervention includes financial support for setting/ maintenance of Homes for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law and setting up of child protection structures. The State Govt. has constituted a Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in April, 2012 and Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in August, 2012. The institutional set-up for the targeted children as on 1st April, 2016 is shown below:

Table No. 9.31 No. of Institutional care set up in Manipur under ICPS

Type of Institute	Number		Boys		Girls	
	NGO	GO	Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Children Home (CH)	20	1	500	471	450	347
2. CH for mentally ill/Special Unit	4	0	35	25	35	29
3. Observation Home	4	1	150	43	25	3
4. Open Shelter	12	0	125	111	175	136
5. After Care Unit	3	0	50	25	25	7
Total	43	2	860	675	710	522

Source : Department of Social Welfare, Manipur, Annual Administrative Report, 2016-17

In order to promote legal adoption, State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) is in place since October, 2013 and is functioning through Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs). The SAAs are adoption cum placement agencies for children 0 – 6 years. In Manipur, there are 5 Government based SAA and 2 NGO SAA with capacity of 25 and 20 children respectively.

9.9.7 Welfare of Disabled:

9.9.7.1 Chief Ministergi Sotharabasing-gi Tengbang (CMST):

The CMST scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2017 i.e., International Day on Persons with Disabilities with an aim for providing the needed care, assistance and dignity to the persons with disabilities, the aged homeless persons and their care-givers. The following are the 5 (five) sub-schemes under CMST

- (i) Care- Giver Allowance/Maintenance Grant to Persons with Disabilities with High Support Needs @ Rs. 1500 per month;
- (ii) Self-Employment Loan with Subsidy to the Persons with Disabilities along with Skill Training;
- (iii) Scholarship to Students with Disabilities @Rs. 3000 to Rs. 8000 per month;
- (iv) Free Travel & Concession to Persons with Disabilities; and
- (v) Maintenance Grant for homeless older person.

9.9.7.2 Marriage Incentive Scheme:

A person who marries a disabled persons or marriage between the persons with disabilities are eligible to benefit Rs. 30,000 as one-time payment. However, marriage should take place in Manipur and should be registered. 68 numbers of persons have benefited from this scheme.

9.9.7.3 Unemployment Allowance:

Allowance is given to educated unemployed disabled persons in the age group of 18 – 45 years and who have been registered in the Special Employment Exchange but not able to get a gainful occupation. Rs. 400 to 1000 per beneficiary per month is given to beneficiaries according to their educational qualification and degree of disability. So far, 286 nos. of persons have benefited.

9.9.7.4 Framing of Rules for the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act:

The act is implemented in the state with effect from 19th April, 2017. The Draft Rules for The Right of Persons with Disabilities has been approved by the State Cabinet for Notification in the Official Gazette.

9.9.7.5 B.B Paul Mental Development Home, Mongshangei and Mission Blind School, Heikakpokpi :

The State Cabinet has approved to extend financial assistance in form of suitable grant-in-aid to the institutes apart from the Blind School and Deaf & Mute School which is run by the Government.

9.9.8 Prohibition:

9.9.8.1 Nisha Thadoklashi:

The Department of Social Welfare has launched 'Nisha Thadoklashi' on 26th June, 2018 during the observation of the International Day against Drug and Abuse and illicit trafficking. This is to provide a coordinated and targeted approach against drugs by institutionalising the monitoring mechanism of all departments efforts. Under this programme, counseling centres for school children were set up. Also formulation of state drug policy is also initiated.

9.9.8.2 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA):

20 IRCA's are presently operational through NGOs funded by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.

9.10 Arts and Culture :

The Department of Arts and Culture, Manipur, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in the following activities.

- (i) Preservation of cultural heritage,
- (ii) Promotion of art and culture to promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state by organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

9.10.1 Fine Art Education :

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India.

9.10.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival till date on regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation. The Manipur Film Development Corporation (MFDC) Limited came into existence on 1st May, 1987. It was established with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state.

9.10.3 Archives:

The Manipur State Archives (MSA), which was established in March, 1982, collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government

offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

9.10.4 Library:

There are 10 (ten) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 8 (eight) hill district libraries, and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 130 beneficiary, libraries run by clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. After the State Central Library was burnt on 13th April, 2005, the library started running in the new building at the State Central Library and Manipur State Archives at Keishampat. The total number of books available in the State Central Library, Imphal during 2018-19 is 73,112. The Library had 4,800 registered borrowers during 2018-19.

9.10.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office, established in 1978, has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhrul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc. were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (1) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham, Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. The Manipur State Archaeology oversees the restoration and development programme of the Kangla under the aegis of the Kangla Fort Board under the Supervision of Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi.

9.10.6 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledge Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnology (2) Archaeology (3) Natural History (4) Children (5) Art and (6) Jallan and (7) Hiyang Hiren (Royal Boat) Shed. There is also one Museum at the Indian National Army (INA) Martyrs Memorial Complex, Moirang where more than 1000 museum objects and documents, particularly of the INA are displayed. The latest collection by the State Museum are lower garment of Maring Women and an old painting more than 50 years old entitled 'Shri Shri Govindajee, Manipur'. The museum has become an educational research centre and also organized Cultural Appreciation Course, Workshop on Conservation of biological specimen and celebration of International Museum Day.

9.11 Tourism in Manipur :

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as 'Sangai'. INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at

Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot. In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra, Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglonhelig and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities. Apart from organizing various events like Shirui Lilly Festival, Barak Spring Festival, Sangai Festival, Manipur Statehood Day Women's Polo Tournament etc., the following are the projects inaugurated for development of the tourism sector in the State.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Funded by</u>	<u>Year of Inauguration</u>
1. Infrastructure development of Tourist destination of Santhei Natural Park Andro, Imphal East District	North Eastern Council	June, 2017
2. Infrastructure development of Tourist Resort at Sendra Hillock, Bishnupur District	Ministry of Tourism	June, 2017
3. Development of Marjing Polo Complex at Heingang, Imphal East District	Ministry of Tourism	March, 2018
4. Development of Manipur Adventure and Allied Sports Institute Complex (MAASIC), Keirao, Imphal East District.	Ministry of Tourism	March, 2018

Another added factor for attracting tourist in the State is the improvement in the Communication sector. Manipur is now well connected with cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Silchar, Aizwal, Dimapur, Jaipur, Bagdogra, Chennai, Ahmedbad, Goa, Pune, Bangaluru and Mumbai by air. The nearest railway station is at Dimapur located at a distance of 215 kms from Imphal. There are regular bus and taxi services from Guwahati, Dimapur and Shillong through NH-2 and NH-37. As per new guideline issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, tourist considered are only those tourist who stayed overnight as tourist, by excluding daytime visitors and also some of tourist in home presently occupied by security personnel. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.32 which indicates the continuous arrival of visitors from outside the State and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist are shown in Table No. 9 (e) of Part II.

Table No. 9.32 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
		Foreign	Domestic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2013-14	57	2,588	1,43,059	1,45,647
2014-15	69	2,900	1,34,584	1,37,484
2015-16	72	3,102	1,32,013	1,35,115
2016-17	72	3,036	1,45,685	1,48,721
2017-18	73	3,787	1,64,483	1,68,270

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

9.12 Empowerment of Women:

Out of the total workforce, the percentage of female worker was recorded at 43.3 % according to 2011 Census. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

9.12.1 Females Literacy Rate :

The female literacy rate of Manipur rose from 15.93 % to 70.26 % in 2011. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1961 to 2011 are presented below.

Table No. 9.33 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India

Census Year	Manipur (%)		All-India (%)	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	30.42	15.93	28.31	15.34
1971	32.91	19.53	34.45	21.97
1981	41.35	29.06	43.57	29.75
1991	59.89	47.60	52.21	39.29
2001	70.50	60.50	64.80	53.70
2011	76.94	70.26	72.97	64.64

Source: Office of the RGI

9.12.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Table No. 9.34 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.34 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur, 2011 census

District/State	Female		
	Workers	Non-workers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senapati	1,09,479	1,22,346	2,31,825
Tamenglong	33,438	34,842	68,280
Churachandpur	52,061	83,262	1,35,323
Ukhrul	41,396	47,884	89,280
Chandel	33,623	35,980	69,603
Imphal East	77,286	1,52,733	2,30,019
Imphal West	84,847	1,78,091	2,62,938
Bishnupur	47,130	71,487	1,18,617
Thoubal	85,942	1,25,381	2,11,323
Manipur	5,65,202	8,52,006	14,17,208

Source: Office of the RGI

According to 2011 census, the main and marginal workers among females constitute 63.5 % and 36.5 % of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 3,59,028 main female workers, 1,85,617 (51.70 %) were cultivators, 21,075 (5.87 %) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,52,347 (42.43 %) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc.

9.13 Poverty:

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starvest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities. Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes. The percentages of population below poverty line are

presented in Table No. 9.35 and the poverty ratio at the National and State Level are shown in Table No.9 (f) of Part II.

Table No. 9.35 Number and percentage of population below poverty line in Manipur

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage	No. of persons	Percentage	No. of persons	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30
2011-12	7.45	38.80	2.78	32.59	10.22	36.89

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India

According to the 61st Round of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3 % in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3% in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74. However, in 2011-12, the percentage of persons below poverty line stood at 36.89.

9.14 Labour and Employment :

The 3 (three) Departments viz., (i) Labour, (ii) Employment and (iii) Craftsman Training executes programs in three sectors as elaborated below:

9.14.1 Labour:

The Labour Department provides care, protection, welfare and social security of the working population by enforcing different labour laws and labour welfare schemes. Manipur State Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Society is the Nodal Agency of the department for implementing of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing for health care benefits of the unorganized workers of BPL families while the Manipur Building and Other construction Workers' Welfare Board is another agency for implementing Welfare Scheme of the building workers in both organized sector and unorganized sector. The four development schemes currently implemented are as follows.

1. Administration of Labour Laws to provide infrastructure of the administration of labour Laws.
2. 20 point Programme for enforcing minimum rates of wages for unorganized workers and formulating and implementation of welfare schemes for unorganized workers.

3. Elimination of Child Labour to implement National Policy for Education of Child Labour and various directions of the Supreme Court and National Human Right Commission of the issues of the child labour.
4. Improvement of Information Technology (IT).

9.14.1.1 Implementation of Labour Laws:

- Industrial Relations: Administration of Trade Unions Act, 1926, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1976 and Industrial Disputes Act 1947 were continued. 96 Trade Unions were newly registered and working of 355 registered trade Unions were regulated by verifying their membership, annual account of income and expenditure and office-bearers. All the factories (including Brick Kilns) in the private sector employing 100 or more workmen have been covered under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.
- Welfare, Health, Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service of Workmen: The following Labour laws were implemented for Welfare, Health, Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service of Workmen;
 - i. The Motor Transport Worker Act, 1961 covering every motor transport undertaking
 - ii. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 covering every Establishment (in both public sector and private sector)
 - iii. The Manipur Shops and Establishment Act, 1972 covering every the shops and establishments in private sector in every municipality and other notified areas.
 - iv. The Inter-State-Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 covering every establishment in both public sector and private sector.
 - v. The building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 covering every establishment
 - vi. The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (conditions of Service) Act, 1955 covering all the Newspaper Establishments.
- Wages and Bonus: The State Government of Manipur revised the minimum rates of wages from Rs. 122.10 per day to Rs. 225.00 per day for Unskilled Labour, from Rs. 129.90 per day to Rs. 248.00 per for Semi-Skilled Labour and from Rs. 132.60 per day to Rs. 273.00 per day Skilled Labour for the employed in 15 different Scheduled Employments. The scheme for payment of annual bonus by the employer to their respective workers earning monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 10,000 under the payment of bonus Act, 1965 was extended to the workers employed in every factory (including brick kilns, stone crushing operations) shop and other establishment in the private sector and the implementation of the same was monitored.

- **Women Labour, Bonded Labour and Child Labour:** The discrimination of women in the matter of employment as well as wages on the ground of sex was totally prevented under the enforcement of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The bonded labour system was totally prevented by implementing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Child Labour (Abolition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibiting employment of child below 14 years of age in 16 different occupations and 65 different processes. No report of employment of such was received. The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 requiring sending all the children of 6 to 14 years of age to school augmented eradication of child labour.
- **Social Security for Workers:** The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 imposing obligation upon the employers to pay compensation to workers for accidents, arising out of and in the course of employment, resulting into death, total or partial disablement was enforced by the Commissioner for Employees' Compensation appointed under the Act. Compensation for a total amount of Rs. 53,61,269.00 was distributed to the employees under the said Act.

9.14.1.2 Labour Welfare:

Various programmes for labour welfare were undertaken and implemented under 20 Point Programme. The labour welfare schemes providing for the welfare benefits and social security covering life of the workers, except Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme, were implemented under 20 Point Programme.

9.14.1.2.1 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): It was implemented by the Manipur RSBY Society with target to extend the health care insurance benefit under RSBY to 1,69,252 unorganized workers belonging to BPL families in the rural areas and the Job Card Workers under MGNREGA, Street Vendors, Domestic Workers as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. The health care services were provided by 8(eight) empaneled hospitals, namely, Raj Medicity, North AOC; Langol View Charitable & Maternity Clinic, Lamphel; Shija Hospital, Langol; SKY Hospital Research Centre, RIMS Road, Imphal; City Hospital & Research Centre, Chingmeirong; Leishiphung Christian Hospital, Ukhrul; Irengbam Thamcha Devi Nursing & Health Care Research Institute & Multi speciality Hospital, Uripok and Jivan Hospital, Kakching. Only 70,925 workers belonging to BPL families only were insured.

The Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Scheme provides welfare benefits for the registered building workers, namely, (1) immediate financial assistance in case of accident, (2) payment of old age pension, (3) payment of loans/ advances for construction of house, (4) payment of premium for group Insurance Scheme, (5) payment of financial assistance for education of children, (6) payment of annual financial assistance for medical expenses for treatment of major ailment, (7) payment of maternity benefits to the female registered building workers (8) payment by annual financial assistance for the amount of premium/ contribution payable by the registered building workers under Aam Admi Bima

Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Surakshya Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana and (9) skill development training of the registered building works and their spouse, dependent sibling and children, was implemented by the Manipur Building and one Night Shelter Home for Workers was operated at Chingmeirong, Laipham Khunou Siphai, Imphal East District to provide facility of temporary night shelter to the needy workers. Another Night Shelter Home was also under construction at Chingmeirong adjacent to the existing Night Shelter Home for Women Workers. The number of Registered Construction workers under Manipur building and other Construction workers' Welfare Board is given below

Name of District		Number of Construction Workers
1	Imphal East (including Jiribam)	25840
2	Imphal West	31260
3	Thoubal (including Kakching)	23480
4	Bishnupur	20767
5	Senapati (including Kangpokpi)	10215
6	Ukhrul (including Kanjong)	6874
7	Chandel (including Tengnoupal)	5344
8	Tamenglong (including Noney)	6450

9.14.2 Employment:

The Department of Employment renders services like registration of job-seekers, sponsor of candidates against vacancies, career guidance, vocational guidance etc. Reports and return on employment are collected and the same are made available to users. The services are provided through 17(seventeen) Employment Exchanges (EE), namely, (i) EE, Imphal West, (ii) District EE , Imphal East (iii) District EE, Thoubal, (iv) District EE, Bishnupur (v) District EE Churachandpur, (vi) District EE, Chandel, (vii) District EE, Ukhrul (viii) District EE, Senapati, (ix) District EE, Tamenglong (x) Town EE, Kangpokpi (xi) Town EE, Tamei, (xii) Town EE, Jiribam (xiii) Town EE, Sugnu (xiv) Town EE, Moreh (xv) Employment Information and Assistance Bureau at Saikul (xvi) Special EE for Physically Handicapped Persons and (xvii) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, M.U. Campus, Canchipur. Besides, there are also 3(three) other cells, viz., (a) Vocational Guidance and Career Study Unit, at the Directorate of Employment, Lamphelpat (b) Office for Enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and (c) the Self-Employment Promotion Cell respectively. At present, Town Employment Exchange, Tamei is defunct since the last two years.

9.14.2.1 Manpower and Employment Schemes:

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to

assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite essential.

9.14.2.2 Employment Situation:

16 (sixteen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state by the end of 2018 was 48,421 persons as against 10,664 persons during the year 2017-18. The vacancies notified in 2018-19 was 1,587 as against the 1 during the year 2017-18. The following Table No. 9.36 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state.

Table No. 9.36 Statistics on Registrants in the Employment Exchanges of Manipur

Year	Number					
	Employment Exchanges	Persons registered during the year	Registrants on the live register	Vacancies notified	Submission made	Persons placed in appointments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	17	35,573	6,89,555	2,081	35,877	-
2013-14	17	15,794	7,01,987	1,428	20,660	-
2014-15	17	23,861	7,25,529	634	45,819	-
2015-16	21	26,272	7,51,376	940	67,240	7
2016-17	17	66,564	8,17,686	6753	2,46,696	-
2017-18*	15	10,664	3,58,123	1	5,728	618
2018-19#	16	48,421	3,53,134	1,587	41,491	218

*upto December 2017

as upto 2018

– Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchange, Lamphelpat.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange.

In totality, among the number of job seekers registered (ended December, 2016) in the employment exchange, the number of applicants who are matriculate constitute the highest with 32.33 % followed by under matric with 29.43 % , intermediate with 20.13 % and graduate with 14.01 %. In the case of female applicants, the highest percentage of jobseekers are matriculate (33.25 %) followed by intermediate with 25.73% and graduate with 21.11 %. While among the male applicants, the percentage is found highest among the under matric with 36.97 %, followed by matriculate with 31.94 %, intermediate with 17.74 % and graduate with 10.97 %. A break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

9.14.2.3 GO TO VILLAGE progamme:

Under the “GO TO VILLAGE” progamme (1st May, 2018 to December, 2018), 384 (three hundred eighty four) persons applied for Employment Exchange Registration, out of which 363 (three hundred sixty three) beneficiaries were registered and 21 applications (Ukhru, Kamjong, Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Chandel and Tamenglong) rejected due to non-submission of form.

9.14.2.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 0.79 lakhs as on 31st March, 2012. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 0.76 lakhs was employed in the public sector and the remaining 0.3 lakhs was in the private sector.

9.14.2.5 Employment in State and Central Government:

The number of establishments in the public sector in Manipur on March, 2016 was 797. Out of the total number of establishments, the State Government establishment's accounts for 748 nos., the local bodies 13 nos. and the quasi government (state) 36. Among the nine districts of the State, the number of establishments is highest in Imphal West District with 206, followed by Imphal East with 139 and Ukhru District with 101. The other remaining districts have lower number of establishment ranging from 51 to 67. The number of establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9 (h) of Part II. while the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9 (i) of part II. As on 31st March, 2016, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 62,414 which is an increase of 105 employees over the previous year.

9.14.2.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2017-18, the total number of commercial establishments was 3,617 giving employment to 4,815 employees. Out of this total number of 3,617 establishments, 2,803 were shops, 393 were commercial establishments and 421 were hotel & restaurants. The

number of workers employed in the shops were 2,926 and 691 in commercial establishments and 1,198 in hotel & restaurants. The number of shop establishment as well as employees in the shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants in Manipur are shown in Table No. 9.37.

Table No. 9.37 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotel and Restaurants and worker employed

Year	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2015-16	2,718	2,704	379	774	400	1,150	3,497	4,598
2016-17	2,763	2,872	393	701	420	1,190	3,576	4,763
2017-18	2,803	2,926	393	691	421	1,198	3,617	4,815

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

10.1: Economic Census:

Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all establishments/units located within the geographical boundaries of the country/ State. The units covered are those involved in any economic activities of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy engaged in production or distribution of goods and services but not for the sole purposes of own-consumption. Economic Census is 100% centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India which is expected to provide location-wise information on number of units along with other characteristics. The census also provides information on clustering of various economics activities/occupations at different locations and on lack of adequate involvement in minor occupations in some locations.

10.1.1: Need for Economic Census:

Economic Census gives a detailed account of the state of the economy, prospects and the policy challenges. It carries sectoral overviews and comments on reform measures that are required. The survey's outlook serves as a marker about future policy moves. Other necessities for Economic Census are as follows:

- To identify the population of economic units
- To update the business register
- To provide economic sampling frame/master sampling frame (MSF)
- To create and develop a map of economic activities distributions
- To find out detail information on the structure of all the economy sectors
- To measure the diversity of non-farm economic activities in all its major dimensions.
- To provide updates on units actually operative to the concerned registering/licensing authorities most of whom have no mechanism to maintain live registers.

10.1.2: Importance of Economic Census:

The Economic Census represents one of the pillars for data collection on the numbers and characteristics of the economic units of a country. It is part of an integrated approach to compilation of economic statistics, which may include censuses for specific activities/industries for example, agriculture or manufacturing, surveys register and administrative data sources.

It provides, at regular intervals, the benchmark for economic indicators at national and local levels. For small economic activities or sub-populations, such as informal sector units, it may represent the only source of information. The census also provides a solid framework to develop sampling frames.

10:1.3 Origin of Economic Census:

One of the important mandates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) (formerly known as the Central Statistical Organization) is creation of database for various sectors of the economy and its periodic updation so as to meet the requirements of the planners for sound and systematic planning both at the micro as well as micro level.

In India, fairly reasonable database exists for Agriculture Sector whereas data base for Non-agriculture sector is not adequate. Keeping in mind the importance of the non-agriculture sector in the economy and the non-availability of basic frame for adoption in various sampling techniques for collection of data and estimation of various parameters, Economic Census was felt necessary.

10.1.4: Economic Census (EC) in India:

In 1976, Government of India launched a plan scheme called 'Economic Census and Surveys'. In 1977, the CSO conducted first economic census in collaboration with Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States/Union Territories.

The Economic Censuses of 1980 and 1990 were integrated with the house-listing operations of the population census. The data collected by the census organization were handed over to the state Directorates of Economics & Statistics for processing and publication. All other economic censuses were conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of the states under the overall guidance of the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

- **The First Economic Census** was conducted throughout the country, except Lakshadweep, during 1977 in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States/Union Territories (UT). The coverage was restricted to only non-agricultural establishments employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis.
- **The Second Economic Census** was conducted in 1980 along with the house-listing operations of Population Census 1981, with a view to economizing resources, manpower, time and money. The scope and coverage were enlarged. All establishments engaged in economic activities – both agricultural and non-agricultural whether employing any hired worker or not were covered except those engaged in crop production and plantation. All States/UTs were covered with the sole exception of Assam, where Population Census 1981 was not conducted listing operations of the Population Census 1991 on the same pattern as EC-1981.

- **The Third Economic Census** was conducted along with the house listing operations of the population census, 1991 on the same pattern of Economic Census, 1980 which was taken up in all the states/UTs except Jammu & Kashmir where the population census, 1991 was not undertaken. The Registrar General and census commissioner of India and the Directors of census operations of states/UTs were given the job of organization and coordination of field work.
- **The Fourth Economic Census** was conducted in 1998. The CSO was responsible for organization and conduct of the economic census. The DESs of States/UTs conducted the field work and prepared the report for their respective State/UTs.
- **The Fifth Economic Census** was conducted in 2005. The CSO organized the conduct of Economic Census while the DESs of respective States and UTs conducted the field work and prepared the report concerning their States/UTs.
- **The Sixth Economic Census** was conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014 in all the States and Union Territories of the Country in collaboration with State/UT Governments. All economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural) except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security, related to production and/or distribution of goods and services other than the sole purpose of own consumption were covered.

10.1.5 Economic Census in Manipur:

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur have conducted the Economic Census under the aegis of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India in the year, 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013. The summarized report of the 6th EC, 2013 is highlighted at Para 10.1.6 at 7th Economic Census. In 2019, the 7th Economic Census was launched and is targeted to be completed by March, 2020. Unlike the previous Economic Census, the field work is done by the functionaries of the Common Service Centre (CSC). The first level supervisions is also done by the CSC while the 2nd level supervisions is done by the officers of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

10.1.6 Sixth Economic Census:

As done in other States/Union Territories in India, the Sixth Economic Census was also conducted in Manipur in 2013. It is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the state involved in any economic activities of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy. Information on location of establishments, description of the activity of the establishments, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and number of hired persons usually working in the establishments were collected. A new feature in the 6th EC is the coverage of Handicraft activities.

10.1.6.1 Establishment and Employment :

As per the final report of 6th Economic Census (EC), 2013, there are 2,29,838 establishments in Manipur as against 1,04,732 in 2005. Out of total number of 2,29,838 establishments found in Manipur, 62.69 % are in rural areas and 37.31 % in the urban areas. There are 57,004 establishments engaged in Handicrafts/Handloom activities in Manipur according to the 6th EC.

Total number of persons working in all the establishments in Manipur is found to be 4,09,617. Out of the total workers, 61.25 % are found to be working in the establishments operating in the rural areas while 38.75 % are in the urban areas. Table No. 10.1 provides number of establishments and persons employed.

Tables 10.1: Number of Establishments & Persons Employed according to 6th EC, 2013

District/ State	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Handicraft/ Handloom	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Senapati	9198	339	9537	1094	22161	1011	23172
2. Tamenglong	3008	645	3653	358	8656	2282	10938
3. Churachandpur	22362	154	22516	4466	39333	221	39554
4. Chandel	7519	2592	10111	1145	14193	4149	18342
5. Ukhrul	7621	1483	9104	1204	15750	3291	19041
6. Imphal East	27007	18339	45346	14061	41922	33250	75172
7. Imphal West	16699	35084	51783	12024	31653	68430	100083
8. Bishnupur	20251	11593	31844	8036	26463	21405	47868
9. Thoubal	30431	15513	45944	14616	50742	24705	75447
State Total	144096	85742	229838	57004	250873	158744	409617

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur
(Final Report of the 6th EC, 2013)

The district-wise percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day according to the 6th EC in the rural and urban areas of Manipur is shown in Table No.10.2. Among the districts, Imphal West District has the highest number of establishment (22.53 %)

and employment (24.43 %) while the least is recorded in Tamenglong District in respect of both establishment (1.59 %) as well as employment (2.67 %).

Table 10.2 Percentage of Establishments and Persons Employed on last working day

District/ State	Establishment			% Share of District in total no. of establishments	Persons Employed			% Share of District in total no. of persons employed
	Rural	Urban	Combined		Rural	Urban	Combined	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Senapati	96.45	3.55	100.0	4.15	95.64	4.36	100.0	5.66
2. Tamenglong	82.34	17.66	100.0	1.59	79.14	20.86	100.0	2.67
3. Churachandpur	99.32	0.68	100.0	9.80	99.44	0.56	100.0	9.66
4. Chandel	74.36	25.64	100.0	4.40	77.38	22.62	100.0	4.48
5. Ukhrul	83.71	16.29	100.0	3.96	82.72	17.28	100.0	4.65
6. Imphal East	59.56	40.44	100.0	19.73	55.77	44.23	100.0	18.35
7. Imphal West	32.25	67.75	100.0	22.53	31.63	68.37	100.0	24.43
8. Bishnupur	63.59	36.41	100.0	13.85	55.28	44.72	100.0	11.69
9. Thoubal	66.23	33.77	100.0	19.99	67.26	32.74	100.0	18.42
State Total	62.69	37.31	100.0	100.00	61.25	38.75	100.0	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

10.1.6.2 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

In the 5th EC, 2005, there were no urban areas in the Hills Districts except in Chandel District. However, urban areas are found in all the Hill Districts during the conduct of the 6th Economic Census, 2013. Table No. 10.3 and 10.4 gives the percentage growth in total number of establishment and employment as compared to that of the 5th EC and percentage of establishments by type of structure respectively.

**Table No. 10.3 Growth of Establishments and Employment in 2013 (6th EC)
over 2005 (5th EC)**

District	Growth (%)	
	Establishment	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Senapati	57.53	72.12
2. Tamenglong	68.03	90.69
3. Churachandpur	274.02	195.14
4. Chandel	170.49	202.82
5. Ukhrul	159.82	109.31
6. Imphal East	128.96	102.05
7. Imphal West	72.53	43.93
8. Bishnupur	112.49	88.81
9. Thoubal	160.00	137.48
State Total	121.07	93.57

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table 10.4 : District wise Percentage of Establishments by type of Structure

District	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Outside HH			Outside HH			Outside HH		
	With fixed structure	Without fixed structure	Inside	With fixed structure	Without fixed structure	Inside	With fixed structure	Without fixed structure	Inside
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Senapati	42.95	17.53	39.52	56.64	11.50	31.86	43.44	17.31	39.25
2. Tamenglong	46.31	19.12	34.57	61.09	12.56	26.36	48.92	17.96	33.12
3. Churachandpur	19.86	34.90	45.24	14.29	0.00	85.71	19.83	34.66	45.51
4. Chandel	15.84	45.83	38.33	13.39	50.73	35.88	15.21	47.09	37.70
5. Ukhrul	25.53	18.48	55.99	30.48	10.11	59.41	26.34	17.11	56.55
6. Imphal East	16.98	36.46	46.56	26.15	24.85	49.00	20.69	31.76	47.55
7. Imphal West	18.04	31.82	50.15	33.49	24.41	42.10	28.50	26.80	44.70
8. Bishnupur	13.79	49.39	36.82	29.50	31.80	38.70	19.51	42.99	37.50
9. Thoubal	12.28	41.94	45.79	16.86	38.76	44.38	13.83	40.86	45.31
State Total	18.77	36.62	44.61	27.97	28.47	43.56	22.20	33.58	44.22

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

10.1.7: Recommendation for 7th Economic Census:

The Government of India had appointed a Task Force on Improving Employment Data in May, 2017, under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to suggest ways and means of improving employment data. The Task Force made various recommendation in its report submitted in August, 2017, including that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation may undertake the Economic Census every 3 years beginning with the 7th Economic Census so that more frequent information on the various economic characteristics of establishments are made available.

10.1.7.1 Scope & Coverage for 7th Economic Census:

- All establishments including household enterprise, engaged in production or distribution of goods/services (other than for the sole purpose of own consumption in non-farm agricultural and non-agricultural sector will be counted.
- Once the model of conduct of the 7th EC stabilizes, the scope is to be enhanced to include these sectors from the 8th Census onwards.
- All households and establishments are proposed to be covered in the 7th Economic Census.
- Enumeration blocks of Population Census 2011 forms the primary geographical unit.
- Establishments with fixed structures are proposed to be covered at the place of their operation. On the other hand, economic activities that are carried out without any fixed structures are proposed to be covered at the place of the residence of the owner. All types of establishments (perennial, seasonal and casual), existing on the date of census, although may not be in operation on the day due to certain reasons, are also proposed to be covered in the census.

10.2 Consumer Expenditure:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected by the pattern of consumption of the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure. Therefore, it is considered to be quite important to examine the changing pattern of consumption expenditure. The following Table No. 10.5 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of National Sample Survey (NSS).

Table No.10.5 Monthly per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India

(in Rs.)

Item	Manipur / India	Rural		Urban	
		64 th Rd. (2007-08)	68 th Rd. (2011-12)	64 th Rd. (2007-08)	68 th Rd. (2011-12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Food	Manipur	431.08	812.78	475.35	777.64
		(51.14)	(54.12)	(47.16)	(52.45)
	India	404.33	756.49	582.43	1120.88
		(52.35)	(52.90)	(39.58)	(42.62)
Non-Food	Manipur	411.84	689.14	532.63	705.03
		(48.86)	(45.88)	(52.84)	(47.55)
	India	368.03	673.47	889.11	1508.78
		(47.65)	(47.10)	(60.42)	(57.38)
Total	Manipur	842.92	1501.92	1007.98	1482.67
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	India	772.36	1429.96	1371.54	2629.66
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note : Bracketed figures indicate percentage to total

Source: National Sample Survey Report (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India)

The divergence in the rural and urban MPCE pattern is very high at the national level as compared with the state of Manipur according to results of the NSS. It is also seen from Table No.10.5 that the gap in the consumption expenditure between food and non-food is very wide at All-India level while in the case of Manipur it is not so. The average expenditure on food and non-food in the rural areas of Manipur for the year 2011-12 is found to be 54.12 % and 45.88 % as against 52.90 % and 47.10 % at All India level.

Food items accounted for 52.45 % and non-food items accounted for 47.55 % in Urban Manipur. Thus the proportion of expenditure on food items has been greater than the expenditure under non-food items in Urban Manipur. The ratios of the expenditure in cereals alone under food items to the total expenditure in respect of rural areas of Manipur were 19.80 % as evident from Table No. 10.6 which shows the MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur.

Table No.10.6 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption of Manipur

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of item of Consumption	64 th Round				68 th Round			
		July 2007-June 2008				July 2011-June 2012			
		Rural	%	Urban	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Cereal	202.50	24.02	202.03	20.04	297.37	19.80	269.96	18.21
2.	Pulses & Pulses Products	15.43	1.83	19.19	1.91	20.45	1.36	21.51	1.45
3.	Milk & Milk Product	15.57	1.85	24.89	2.47	20.53	1.37	30.20	2.04
4.	Other food items	197.57	23.44	229.24	22.74	474.43	31.59	455.97	30.75
Total Food		431.07	51.14	475.35	47.16	812.78	54.12	777.64	52.45
5.	Clothing	44.01	5.22	46.59	4.62	78.49	5.23	81.31	5.48
6.	Fuel and light	98.73	11.71	116.89	11.59	140.73	9.37	147.36	9.94
7.	Other non-food items	269.11	31.93	369.15	36.63	469.92	31.29	476.36	32.13
Total Non-Food		411.85	48.86	532.63	52.84	689.14	45.88	705.03	47.55
Total Consumption Expenditure		842.92	100.00	1007.98	100.00	1501.92	100.00	1482.67	100.00

Source: National Sample Survey Report
(Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India)

From the above table, it is also evident that in the rural sector less expenditures are incurred by the people of Manipur in the non-food items, such as fuel and light, clothing and food-ware, housing, medical care, educational care, recreation etc. as compared to the national picture. Therefore, serious efforts for improving the quality of life of the people of the state are felt.

10.3 Urban Development:

10.3.1 MAHUD:

The Department of Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD) have been implementing various urban development schemes through the statutory bodies/agencies such as Imphal Municipal Corporation, Manipur Councils (9) Nagar Panchayats (5)/ Small Town Committee (under the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994), PDA, MUDA and other line departments like PWD, PHED, IFCD etc.

- Smart Cities: Imphal was ranked 10th among the 13 cities which got selected in the 23 Fast Track Cities competition under SCM. Imphal Smart City Limited (ISCL) which was incorporated on 25th November, 2016, with its Project Management Consultant (PMC), IL & FS Township & Urban Assets Ltd. and Pvt. Limited are in the process of preparing DPRs for 6 priority projects
 - i. Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) project including City Surveillance, Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS), E-Challan application against Traffic rule violation, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) System, and Speed Violation Detection (SVD)
 - ii. ICT based Solid Waste Management
 - iii. Imphal Citizen Service Platform (ICSP)-Mobile app and Web-based citizen service platform
 - iv. Pedestrian Precinct Development
 - v. West River front Development on Imphal River
 - vi. Installation of E-Toilets
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): Out of 27 (twenty seven) towns of Manipur, all 27 ULBs are declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF). In the Swachh Survekshan-2018, Kakching Municipal Council was awarded as Cleanest Town in North East India, Mayang Imphal Municipal Council as the Best Citizen Feedback with Kumbi Municipal Council in third place. 15,979 nos. of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been constructed, while 1,269 are in progress. Also, 22,871 applications have been approved and 146 Public Accessible Toilets has been updated to Google Map.
- Project under 10% Lump Sum Scheme: The following are the project taken up under the Scheme:
 - i. Construction of Shopping Complex at Sugnu
 - ii. Construction of Tombisana Market
 - iii. Construction/ Upgradation of Road
 - iv. Mayang Imphal Water Supply Scheme
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM): DAY-NULM aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor household by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage-employment opportunities resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis by building strong grassroots level institution for the poor. The components under the scheme includes Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID); Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P); Self-Employment Programme; Shelter for Urban Homeless; Support to Urban Street Vendors and Capacity Building for ULBs

Under DAY-NULM, about 307 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and being matured. 27 Area Level Federations have been formed to oversee the functioning and protect the interests of the SHGs. Under the Mission, 4(four) Skill Training Provider (STPs) in Healthcare, Apparel, Chemical and Petrochemical and Tourism & Hospitality Management and Retail have been enpanelled for imparting skills training to the urban poor of the state. Accordingly, 371 numbers of trainees have been trained, 107 beneficiary are undergoing training.

- NLCPR (Cluster – B, Solid Waste Management Project) : Management of Solid Waste on regional basis (Cluster-B) in Manipur comprising of 7(seven) ULBs viz., Thoubal, Lilong Thoubal, Wangjing Lamding, Yairipok & Shikhong Sekmai Municipal Council and Heirok & Andro Nagar Panchayats under NLCPR scheme has been approved by the Ministry of DONER, Government of India
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) : Under the JnNURM, four (4) projects viz., Nambul River & Naga Nalla Riverfront Project (under implementation), Comprehensive Drainage for Imphal City Project (Approved), Solid Waste Management Project at Lamdeng (upgraded from its present State of “Waste to Compost” to “Waste to Compost & Energy” purely on Public Private Partnership mode) and Integrated Water Supply Scheme for Imphal City.

10.3.2 Town Planning:

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Imphal is one of the 500 AMRUT cities identified by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The mission comprises of two projects viz. distribution and laying of Water Supply Network in Imphal Municipal Area and Development of Parks and Green spaces in the 27 wards of Imphal Municipal Corporation.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Scheme (PMAY): The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) scheme was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 25th June, 2015, with an objective of providing affordable Housing to urban homeless by 2022. 24,787 beneficiaries have been attached (86%) to the MIS portal of PMAY-U and more than 19,147 beneficiary locations points (66%) are geo-tagged at the Bhuvan portal. Project Proposals for 2 towns of Lilong, Thoubal (2203 houses) and Sekmai (385 houses) were also approved by the Ministry in the year 2018-19.
- GIS Based master plan for greater Imphal: During the year 2018-19, Town Planning Department had commenced groundworks for preparation of GIS-based Master Plan for Greater Imphal by liaising and co-ordinating with the Town & Country Planning Organization (TCPO), MoHUA. Govt. of India. The Department was in touch with school of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal.

10.4 Information Technology (IT)

The Department of Information and Technology, Manipur, which was bifurcated from the erstwhile Department of Science and Technology, Manipur during September, 2009, has been taking up different projects for development of information technology in the State through the following autonomous organisation.

1. Manipur State Information Technology Society (MSITS)
2. Manipur IT SEZ (Special Economic Zone) Project Development Company Limited(MIPDCO)
3. Indian Institute of IT (IIIT) Society, Manipur

The Department has implemented 7 National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) Projects and 6 Non-NeGP Projects.

10.4.1 NeGP :

The initiatives taken up for implementation of e-Governance during 2016-17 under the NeGP are highlighted below.

- ⇒ State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the core infrastructure components to act as a mediator and conveyance point between open unsecured public domain and sensitive government environment.
- ⇒ The state has tied up with IIIT, Manipur to conduct trainings on ICT/e-Governance in the State.
- ⇒ The Capacity Building scheme aims at providing technical & professional support to State Level Policy & decision making bodies & develop specialized skills for e-Governance initiatives.
- ⇒ State Wide Area Network (SWAN) was proposed to be established inter-Departmental connectivity, multi-user and multi-service facilities, Video Conferencing, e-mail, on-line application processing and query.
- ⇒ 342 Common Service Centre (CSC) are operational out of the total number of 399 proposed to be set up in a ratio of 1(one) CSC per 6 villages.
- ⇒ State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) Project is implemented to act as a standard based messaging switch and provide seamless inter-operability and exchange of data across the Department. The 1st Phase was launched with 19 services on 26th January, 2012 and Phase II has gone live in November, 2012 with 21 services.
- ⇒ E-District, an integrated mission Mode, Projects aims, at making the State's services available to the citizens through a computerized system. M/S Nelito Systems is the implementing Agency of Manipur e-District Project. E-District Project is fully functional and is under operation & maintenance phase. Its service is to be extended to the newly created 7 – District in the state.

10.4.2 Non-NeGP :

The performance/achievement of Non- NeGP is as under.

- ⇒ Information Technology Park has been set up which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 4th July, 2015. The firms in the IT Park are presently undertaking Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) including Voice Based Call Centre Services and also developing Application Software for clients outside the State. Further, Burmese lessons are being imparted to the IT professional with an eye to form joint venture with IT firm in Myanmar.
- ⇒ For promotion of IT, development and revamping of websites are carried out in addition to providing support to seminars & workshops.
- ⇒ An IT Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is being set up to cater to both local as well as outstation entrepreneurs and generate employment and revenue for the state.
- ⇒ Foundation stone for setting up of an Indian Institute of IT at Mayangkhang Ningthoupham Village in Senapati District has been laid by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur on 13th January, 2016.
- ⇒ E-office is proposed to cover all offices in Manipur to improve efficiency and bring about new transparency in government process.
- ⇒ The e-Cabinet Manipur was launched on 13th October, 2016, So far, 20 cabinet meetings have been held using e-Cabinet.
- ⇒ The implementation of e-MPSC Online System brought a considerable change in the overall process of conducting large scale exam. So far, 28078 candidates have registered online. The application is now LIVE at www.empsconline.gov.in

10.5 Loktak Development Agency (LDA)

The LDA was constituted by the Government of Manipur in 1986 for overall improvement and management of Loktak Lake. The lake and its associated wet lands like Pumlun, Khoidum and Lamjao, Ikop and Kharung, Loushi, Waithou etc. provides support to ecological and economic security of the region through provisioning of fisheries and other aquatic resources, serving as habitat of several rare and endangered biodiversity and supporting hydro power generation and irrigation. These wetlands covered an area of 340 sq.km., as recorded in the survey of India Topo Map, 1970, with the Loktak lake comprising the largest (60%). The wetland system is drained by Manipur River and its major tributaries viz., Iril, Thoubal, Sekmai, Khuga etc.

An important feature of the Loktak Lake and its associated wetlands is the presence of national floating islands (phumdi). The southern portion of the lake forms the Keibul Lamjao National Park (KLNP) which is the world's largest floating protected wildlife Area and the natural habitat of the most endangered ungulate species, the brow antlered deer (Sangai).

The LDA implements the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) for the project on conservation and management of the Loktak Lake and associated wetlands integrating Manipur River Basin. With the completion of the Phumdi Management Activity by October, 2015 all components of STAP for the project have been completed.

10.6 Statistical Publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

Apart from the use of data for estimation of various types of socio-economic indicators which in turn are incorporated in publications or reports, the data collected and compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are published in the form of books, booklets, folders, pamphlets etc. These data on various aspects of state's socio-economy are being represented through charts, graphs. The following publications was brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur during 2019-20 (as on 31st January, 2020)

1. Economic Survey, Manipur, 2018-19
2. Statistical Year Book of Manipur, 2018
3. Report on Crop Estimation Survey, Manipur, 2017-18
4. Socio-Economic Survey, Bishnupur District, 2018-19
5. Socio-Economic Survey, Churachandpur District, 2018-19
6. District At-A-Glance, Imphal East, 2019
7. District At-A-Glance, Imphal West, 2019
8. District At-A-Glance, Tamenglong, 2019
9. Statistical Year Book of Senapati and Kangpokpi District, 2019
10. Price Statistics of Manipur, 2018
11. Estimates of State Domestic Product of Manipur, 2011-12 to 2018-19 with base year 2011-12

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2019

1. Manipur's State Insignia	
State Emblem	KanglaShaa
State Animal	Sangai (Cervuselieldi)
State Bird	Nongin (Syrmaticushuminaehuminae)
State Flower	Siroy Lily (Liliummacklinaesealy)
State Tree	Uningthou (Phoebe hainesiana)
State Fish	Pengba (OsteobramaBelangeri val.)
2. General Particulars:	
a) Latitude	23°49'45.530" N to 25°42'1.456" N
b) Longitude	92°58'23.422" E to 94°43'35.553" E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790 to 2020
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2019	1137.1
3. Area and Population (2011 Census)	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i. Person	28,55,794
ii. Male (%)	50.37
iii. Female (%)	49.63
iv. Sex Ratio (Female per '000 males)	985
v. Combined Literacy Rate (%)	76.94
vi. Male Literacy Rate (%)	83.58
vii. Female Literacy Rate (%)	70.26
viii. Scheduled Castes	97,328
ix. Scheduled Tribes	11,67,422
x. Main workers	9,74,163
xi. Marginal workers	3,30,447
xii. Non-workers	15,51,184
xiii. Households	5,57,859
xiv. Inhabited Village	2,515
xv. Uninhabited Village	67
xvi. Town	51
4. Administrative Set-up, 2011(in nos.)	
(a) District (as on 2019)	16
(b) Sub-Division (as on 2019)	68
(c) Block (as on 2017-18)	70
(d) Gram Panchayat	165
(e) Vidhan Sabha seat	60
(f) Lok Sabha seat	2
(g) Rajya Sabha seat	1
5. Net Per Capita Income, 2019-20 (Projected Estimates)	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	79,296
(b) At Constant (2011-12=100) Prices (in Rs.)	54,099

Contd/-

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2019

6. State Budget (Rs. in Crores)	
2019-20 (Budget Estimates)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	13157.39
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	12780.71
(iii) Capital Receipts(including Public Debt, Loan & Advances &Public Accounts)	16937.45
(iv) Capital Expenditure (including Public Debt, Loan & Advances & Public Accounts)	18719.55
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	(-)1782.1
7. Agriculture, 2017-18	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	179.10
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	508.10
8. Social Welfare, 2016-17	
(a) Number of beneficiaries	
(i) IGNOAPS (For 80+ age group) (Upto Nov., 2014)	6225
(ii) IGNOAPS (For 60-70 age group) (Upto Feb.,2015)	61935
(iii) MOAPS (As on 31 st Jan., 2017)	45,905
(iv) IGNWPS	4,661
(v) IGNDPS	1,325
9. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, 2018-19	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals(State) (in nos.)	1
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries(in nos.)	109
(c) Out Patients Treated (in nos.)	197236
(d) Livestock Census, 2012 (in '000 nos.)	
(i) Cattle	263.84
(ii) Poultry	2420.96
10. Forestry, 2018-19	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1467
(ii) Protected Forests	4171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11780
11. Fisheries, 2018-19	
(a) Fish Farm (nos.)	18
(b) Fish Production (tonne)	32573
12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2018-19	
(a) Household issued job-cards (in nos.)(MGNREGS), 2016-17	540138
(b) Household provided employment (in nos.) (MGNREGS)	513042
(c) Total length covered (km.) under PMGSY, 2018-19	852.24
13. Food & Civil Supplies, 2015-16	
(a) Household Beneficiaries Below Poverty Line (in nos.)	240593
(b) Household Beneficiaries Above Poverty Line (in nos.)	102400
(c) Household Beneficiaries Antyodaya Anna Yojana (in nos.)	63600

Concl.

Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
1.	Senapati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tadubi 2. Paomata 3. Purul 4. Willong 5. Chilivai Phaibung 6. Song-Song 7. Lairouching 8. Senapati
2.	Kangpokpi (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Senapati District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kangpokpi 2. Champhai 3. Saitu Gamphazol 4. Kangchup Geljang 5. Saikul 6. Lungtin 7. Tuijang Waichong 8. Island 9. Bungte Chiru
3.	Tamenglong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamenglong 2. Tamei 3. Tousem
4.	Noney (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Tamenglong District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nungba 2. Khoupum 3. Longmei (Noney) 4. Haochong
5.	Churachandpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Churachandpur 2. Henglep 3. Singngat 4. Tuibuong 5. Sangaikot 6. Mualnuam 7. Kangvai 8. Samulamlan 9. Saikot 10. Lungthul Suangdoh
6.	Pherzawl (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Churachandpur District)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pherzawl 2. Thanlon 3. Parbung-Tipaimukh 4. Vangai -Range

Table No. 1(b) Administrative Divisions of Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Sub-division
7.	Chandel	1. Chandel 2. Chakpikarong 3. Khengjoy
8.	Tengnoupal (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Chandel District)	1. Machi 2. Moreh 3. Tengnoupal
9.	Ukhrul	1. Ukhrul 2. Chingai 3. Lungchong-Maiphai 4. Jessami
10.	Kamjong (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Ukhrul District)	1. Kamjong 2. Sahamphung 3. Kasom Khullen 4. Phungyar
11.	Imphal East	1. Porompat 2. Keirao Bitra 3. Sawombung
12.	Jiribam (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Imphal East District)	1. Jiribam 2. Borobekra
13.	Imphal West	1. Lamshang 2. Patsoi 3. Lamphelpat 4. Wangoi
14.	Bishnupur	1. Nambol 2. Bishnupur 3. Moirang
15.	Thoubal	1. Thoubal 2. Lilong
16.	Kakching (Bifurcated from the erstwhile Thoubal District)	1. Kakching 2. Waikhong

Table No. 1(c) - Area and Population by States (Census-2011)

India/ State/ Union Territory	Area in sq. kms.	Population in numbers	
		Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIA (1) ++	32,87,469	83,37,48,852	37,71,06,125
Andhra Pradesh	275045	56361702	28219075
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1066358	317369
Assam	78438	26807034	4398542
Bihar	94163	92341436	11758016
Chhattisgarh	135192	19607961	5937237
Goa	3702	551731	906814
Gujarat	196244	34694609	25745083
Haryana	44212	16509359	8842103
Himachal Pradesh	55673	6176050	688552
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	222236	9108060	3433242
Jharkhand	79716	25055073	7933061
Karnataka	191791	37469335	23625962
Kerala	38852	17471135	15934926
Madhya Pradesh	308252	52557404	20069405
Maharashtra	307713	61556074	50818259
Manipur	22327	2021640	834154
Meghalaya	22429	2371439	595450
Mizoram	21081	525435	571771
Nagaland	16579	1407536	570966
Odisha	155707	34970562	7003656
Punjab	50362	17344192	10399146
Rajasthan	342239	51500352	17048085
Sikkim	7096	456999	153578
Tamil Nadu	130060	37229590	34917440
Tripura	10486	2712464	961453
Uttar Pradesh	240928	155317278	44495063
Uttarakhand	53483	7036954	3049338
West Bengal	88752	62183113	29093002
Union Territory:			
A.&N.Islands	8249	237093	143488
Chandigarh	114	28991	1026459
D.&N.Haveli	491	183114	160595
Daman & Diu	111	60396	182851
Delhi	1483	419042	16368899
Lakshadweep	30	14141	50332
Puducherry	490	395200	852753

Contd/

Table No. 1(c) - Area and Population by States (Census-2011)

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population in numbers		
	Males	Females	Persons
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA (1) ++	62,32,70,258	58,75,84,719	12,10,854,977
Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777
Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727
Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576
Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452
Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198
Goa	739140	719405	1458545
Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692
Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462
Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602
Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	6640662	5900640	12541302
Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134
Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297
Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061
Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809
Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333
Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794
Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889
Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206
Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502
Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218
Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338
Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437
Sikkim	323070	287507	610577
Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030
Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917
Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341
Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292
West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115
Union Territory:			
A.&N.Islands	202871	177710	380581
Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450
D.&N.Haveli	193760	149949	343709
Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247
Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941
Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473
Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953

Conclud/-

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan

Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

Table No. 1(d)
Sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population of States/UTs of India
2011 census (Final)

Sl. No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	INDIA	943	382	17.70
1	Andhra Pradesh	993	308	10.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	938	17	26.03
3	Assam	958	398	17.07
4	Bihar	918	1106	25.42
5	Chhattisgarh	991	189	22.61
6	Goa	973	394	8.23
7	Gujarat	919	308	19.28
8	Haryana	879	573	19.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	123	12.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir (1) ++	889	124	23.64
11	Jharkhand	949	414	22.42
12	Karnataka	973	319	15.60
13	Kerala	1084	860	4.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	931	236	20.35
15	Maharashtra	929	365	15.99
16	Manipur	985	128	24.50
17	Meghalaya	989	132	27.95
18	Mizoram	976	52	23.48
19	Nagaland	931	119	-0.58
20	Odisha	979	270	14.05
21	Punjab	895	551	13.89
22	Rajasthan	928	200	21.31
23	Sikkim	890	86	12.89
24	Tamil Nadu	996	555	15.61
25	Tripura	960	350	14.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	829	20.23
27	Uttarakhand	963	189	18.81
28	West Bengal	950	1028	13.84
	Union Territory:			
29	A.& N.Islands	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	818	9258	17.19
31	D.&N.Haveli	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	947	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1037	2547	28.08

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table No. 1(e)

Child population (0-6 years) of the States/UTs of India by sex 2011

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population in the age group 0-6 (in nos.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIA	16,44,78,150	8,57,32,470	7,87,45,680
Andhra Pradesh	9142802	4714950	4427852
Arunachal Pradesh	212188	107624	104564
Assam	4638130	2363485	2274645
Bihar	19133964	9887239	9246725
Chhattisgarh	3661689	1859935	1801754
Goa	144611	74460	70151
Gujarat	7777262	4115384	3661878
Haryana	3380721	1843109	1537612
Himachal Pradesh	777898	407459	370439
Jammu & Kashmir	2018905	1084355	934550
Jharkhand	5389495	2767147	2622348
Karnataka	7161033	3675291	3485742
Kerala	3472955	1768244	1704711
Madhya Pradesh	10809395	5636172	5173223
Maharashtra	13326517	7035391	6291126
Manipur*	375357	194484	180873
Meghalaya	568536	288646	279890
Mizoram	168531	85561	82970
Nagaland	291071	149785	141286
Odisha	5273194	2716497	2556697
Punjab	3076219	1665994	1410225
Rajasthan	10649504	5639176	5010328
Sikkim	64111	32761	31350
Tamil Nadu	7423832	3820276	3603556
Tripura	458014	234008	224006
Uttar Pradesh	30791331	16185581	14605750
Uttarakhand	1355814	717199	638615
West Bengal	10581466	5410396	5171070
Union Territory:			
A.&N.Islands	40878	20770	20108
Chandigarh	119434	63536	55898
D.&N.Haveli	50895	26431	24464
Daman & Diu	26934	14144	12790
Delhi	2012454	1075440	937014
Lakshadweep	7255	3797	3458
Puducherry	132858	67527	65331

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table No. 1(f)**Population aged 7 years and above in the States/UTs of India by sex 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Population aged 7 years and above (in nos.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIA	104,60,91,423	53,73,89,373	50,87,02,050
Andhra Pradesh	75437975	37727196	37710779
Arunachal Pradesh	1171539	606288	565251
Assam	26567446	13575958	12991488
Bihar	84965488	44390918	40574570
Chhattisgarh	21883509	10972960	10910549
Goa	1313934	664680	649254
Gujarat	52662430	27375876	25286554
Haryana	21970741	11651625	10319116
Himachal Pradesh	6086704	3074414	3012290
Jammu & Kashmir	10522397	5556307	4966090
Jharkhand	27598639	14163168	13435471
Karnataka	53934264	27291366	26642898
Kerala	29933106	14259168	15673938
Madhya Pradesh	61817414	31976134	29841280
Maharashtra	99047816	51207665	47840151
Manipur*	2480437	1244102	1236335
Meghalaya	2398353	1203186	1195167
Mizoram	928675	469778	458897
Nagaland	1687431	874864	812567
Odisha	36701024	18495639	18205385
Punjab	24667119	12973471	11693648
Rajasthan	57898933	29911821	27987112
Sikkim	546466	290309	256157
Tamil Nadu	64723198	32317699	32405499
Tripura	3215903	1640368	1575535
Uttar Pradesh	169021010	88294929	80726081
Uttarakhand	8730478	4420574	4309904
West Bengal	80694649	41398631	39296018
Union Territory:			
A.&N.Islands	339703	182101	157602
Chandigarh	936016	517127	418889
D.&N.Haveli	292814	167329	125485
Daman & Diu	216313	136157	80156
Delhi	14775487	7911886	6863601
Lakshadweep	57218	29326	27892
Puducherry	1115095	544984	570111

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table No. 1(g)**Number of Literates and Literacy rates in the States/ UTs of India by sex, 2011**

India/ State/ Union Territory	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	76,34,98,517	43,46,83,779	32,88,14,738	73.00	80.90	64.60
Andhra Pradesh	50556760	28251243	22305517	67.00	74.90	59.10
Arunachal Pradesh	766005	439868	326137	65.40	72.60	57.70
Assam	19177977	10568639	8609338	72.20	77.80	66.30
Bihar	52504553	31608023	20896530	61.80	71.20	51.50
Chhattisgarh	15379922	8807893	6572029	70.30	80.30	60.20
Goa	1165487	615823	549664	88.70	92.60	84.70
Gujarat	41093358	23474873	17618485	78.00	85.80	69.70
Haryana	16598988	9794067	6804921	75.60	84.10	65.90
Himachal Pradesh	5039736	2752590	2287146	82.80	89.50	75.90
Jammu & Kashmir	7067233	4264671	2802562	67.20	76.80	56.40
Jharkhand	18328069	10882519	7445550	66.40	76.80	55.40
Karnataka	40647322	22508471	18138851	75.40	82.50	68.10
Kerala	28135824	13704903	14430921	94.00	96.10	92.10
Madhya Pradesh	42851169	25174328	17676841	69.30	78.70	59.20
Maharashtra	81554290	45257584	36296706	82.30	88.40	75.90
Manipur*	1908476	1039858	868618	76.94	83.58	70.26
Meghalaya	1785005	913879	871126	74.40	76.00	72.90
Mizoram	848175	438529	409646	91.30	93.30	89.30
Nagaland	1342434	723957	618477	79.60	82.80	76.10
Odisha	26742595	15089681	11652914	72.90	81.60	64.00
Punjab	18707137	10436056	8271081	75.80	80.40	70.70
Rajasthan	38275282	23688412	14586870	66.10	79.20	52.10
Sikkim	444952	251269	193683	81.40	86.60	75.60
Tamil Nadu	51837507	28040491	23797016	80.10	86.80	73.40
Tripura	2804783	1501369	1303414	87.20	91.50	82.70
Uttar Pradesh	114397555	68234964	46162591	67.70	77.30	57.20
Uttara khand	6880953	3863708	3017245	78.80	87.40	70.00
West Bengal	61538281	33818810	27719471	76.30	81.70	70.50
Union Territory:						
A.&N.Islands	294281	164377	129904	86.60	90.30	82.40
Chandigarh	805438	465346	340092	86.00	90.00	81.20
D.&N.Haveli	223230	142521	80709	76.20	85.20	64.30
Daman & Diu	188406	124643	63763	87.10	91.50	79.50
Delhi	12737767	7194856	5542911	86.20	90.90	80.80
Lakshadweep	52553	28023	24530	91.80	95.60	87.90
Puducherry	957309	497378	459931	85.80	91.30	80.70

* Based on final figures of Census, 2011.

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table No. 1(h)
Sex Ratio of population in India

India/ States/ Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)					
	Total population		Population in the age group 0-6		Population aged 7 and above	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	933	940	927	914	934	944
1. Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2. Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3. Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4. Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5. Uttarkhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6. Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7. NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8. Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9. Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10. Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11. Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12. Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13. Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14. Manipur (final)	974	985	957	930	977	994
15. Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16. Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17. Meghalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18. Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19. West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20. Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21. Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22. Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23. Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24. Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25. Daman & Diu	710	618	926	909	682	589
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924	779	752
27. Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28. Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29. Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30. Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31. Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908	946	951
32. Kerala	1,058	1,084	960	959	1,072	1,099
33. Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1,000
34. Puducherry	1,001	1,038	967	965	1,006	1,047
35. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Commissioner Census, India.

Table No. 2(a)
Population Trend, Manipur Vis-à-vis All-India

Census Year	Population (in lakh)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		Density (per sq.km.)		Literacy rate (%)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1901	2.84	2,383.96	1,037	972	13	77	0.9	5.3
1911	3.46	2,520.93	1,029	964	15	82	2.1	5.9
1921	3.84	2,513.21	1,041	955	17	81	3.8	7.2
1931	4.46	2,789.77	1,065	950	20	90	3.3	9.5
1941	5.12	3,186.61	1,055	945	23	103	5.1	16.1
1951	5.78	3,610.88	1,036	946	26	117	11.4	18.3
1961	7.80	4,392.35	1,015	941	35	142	30.4	28.3
1971	10.73	5,481.60	980	930	48	177	32.9	34.5
1981	14.21	6,833.29	971	934	64	216	41.4	43.6
1991	18.37	8,463.03	958	927	82	267	59.9	52.2
2001	22.94	10,287.37	974	933	103	313	70.5*	64.8
2011	28.56	12,108.56	985	943	128	368	76.94	72.9

* Excludes 3 (three) sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Table No. 2(b)
Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur according to Census 1981-2011

Item	Unit	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Area	Sq.km.	22,327	22,327	22,327	22,327
2. Population	Lakh	14.21	18.37	22.94	28.56
3. Decadal Growth rate	Percent	32.46	29.29	24.86	24.50
4. Density	Per sq.km.	64	82	103	128
5. Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	971	958	974	985
6. Literacy	Percent	41.4	59.9	70.53*	76.94
7. Urban Population	Percent	26.42	27.52	25.11	29.21
8. Rural Population	Percent	73.58	72.48	74.89	70.79
9. Scheduled Castes Population.	Percent	1.25	2.02	2.77*	3.41
10. Scheduled Tribes Population	Percent	27.30	34.41	34.20*	40.88

* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.

Table No. 2 (c)
Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2014

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	20.4	23.6	14.4	26.2	19.5	15.3	16.0	15.9	22.7
Urban	13.2	15.5	15.0	14.7	13.1	15.3	19.0	12.3	17.4
Combined	19.2	22.4	14.6	24.1	16.4	15.3	17.1	14.9	21.0
2. Death rate:									
Rural	7.4	7.6	4.2	8.0	5.3	3.3	6.0	4.2	7.3
Urban	2.6	5.3	4.5	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.9	5.5
Combined	6.6	7.2	4.3	7.5	4.3	3.1	5.1	4.7	6.7
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	13.0	16.0	10.2	18.3	14.2	12.0	10.0	11.7	15.4
Urban	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.1	9.9	12.5	15.4	6.5	11.9
Combined	12.6	15.2	10.3	16.6	12.1	12.2	12.0	10.2	14.3
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	32	52	12	48	40	13	21	20	43
Urban	14	27	8	35	19	17	16	23	26
Combined	30	49	11	46	32	14	19	21	39

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table No. 2(d)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

Mother Tongue/ Language	1951	% to Total Population	1961	% to Total Population	1971	% to Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Manipuri	377191	65.30	502838	64.46	678402	63.24
2 Aimol	335	0.06	108	0.01	NA	0.00
3 Anal	3239	0.56	4868	0.62	NA	0.00
4 Angami	356	0.06	632	0.08	39	0.00
5 Chiru	1079	0.19	1809	0.23	NA	0.00
6 Chothe	695	0.12	1035	0.13	NA	0.00
7 Gangte	2496	0.43	4856	0.62	NA	0.00
8 Hmar	9793	1.70	15365	1.97	22805	2.13
9 Kabui	18386	3.18	16490	2.11	49339	4.60
10 Katcha Naga	3889	0.67	4119	0.53	NA	0.00
11 Khoirao	NA	0.00	406	0.05	NA	0.00
12 Koireng	496	0.09	531	0.07	NA	0.00
13 Kom	2490	0.43	5477	0.70	NA	0.00
14 Lamngang	1688	0.29	1866	0.24	NA	0.00
15 Lushai/Mizo	1743	0.30	2746	0.35	6001	0.56
16 Maram	2797	0.48	4928	0.63	NA	0.00
17 Maring	4987	0.86	7745	0.99	NA	0.00
18 Mao	14495	2.51	20967	2.69	34760	3.24
19 Mongsang/Mongsen	NA	0.00	1342	0.17	NA	0.00
20 Moyon	521	0.09	647	0.08	NA	0.00
21 Paite	10672	1.85	17029	2.18	23857	2.22
22 Purum	43	0.01	82	0.01	NA	0.00
23 Ralte	39	0.01	80	0.01	NA	0.00
24 Sema	NA	0.00	4	0.00	2	0.00
25 Simte	2027	0.35	2818	0.36	NA	0.00

Table No. 2(d)**Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language	1951	% to Total Population	1961	% to Total Population	1971	% to Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
26 Salhte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
27 Tangkhul	34543	5.98	43943	5.63	57586	5.37
28 Thado/Thadou	8284	1.43	22988	2.95	49217	4.59
29 Vaiphei	4241	0.73	8215	1.05	11758	1.10
30 Zou/Zo	3062	0.53	6761	0.87	N.A	0.00
31 Khasi	116	0.02	81	0.01	233	0.02
32 Garo	3	0.00	16	0.00	N.A	0.00
33 Monsen(Ao)	337	0.06	36	0.00	938	0.09
34 Kuki (Unspecified)	26166	4.53	17792	2.28	14488	1.35
35 Karbi/Mikir	165	0.03	58	0.01	140	0.01
36 Assamese	245	0.04	300	0.04	1736	0.16
37 Bengali	2859	0.49	10011	1.28	15025	1.40
38 Oriya	3	0.00	57	0.01	70	0.01
39 Hindi	950	0.16	2379	0.30	11631	1.08
40 Nepali/Gorkhali	2860	0.50	13571	1.74	26381	2.46
41 Malayalam	10	0.00	54	0.01	804	0.07
42 Telugu	4	0.00	20	0.00	292	0.03
43 Tamil	3	0.00	17	0.00	834	0.08
44 Gujarati	1	0.00	2	0.00	43	0.00
45 Marathi	8	0.00	6	0.00	117	0.01
46 Kashmiri	4	0.00	11	0.00	16	0.00
47 English	4	0.00	27	0.00	64	0.01
48 Kannada	N.A	0.00	4	0.00	43	0.00
49 Tripuri	N.A	0.00	29	0.00	89	0.01
50 Urdu	N.A	0.00	36	0.00	311	0.03
51 Punjabi	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00	1575	0.15
52 others/ unclassified	34310	5.94	34835	4.47	64157	5.98
Total	577635	100.00	780037	100.00	1072753	100.00

Contd.

Table No. 2(d)**Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses**

Mother Tongue/ Language	1981	% to Total Population	1991	% to Total Population
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Manipuri	878922	61.85	1110134	60.43
2 Aimol	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
3 Anal	10730	0.76	12034	0.66
4 Angami	21	0.00	47	0.00
5 Chiru	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
6 Chothe	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
7 Gangte	4856	0.34	13580	0.74
8 Hmar	29185	2.05	36092	1.96
9 Kabui	50256	3.54	64298	3.50
10 Katcha Naga	13131	0.92	N.A	0.00
11 Khoirao	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
12 Koireng	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
13 Kom	N.A	0.00	13481	0.73
14 Lamngang	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
15 Lushai/Mizo	6635	0.47	8598	0.47
16 Maram	N.A	0.00	9929	0.54
17 Maring	11530	0.81	15264	0.83
18 Mao	53462	3.76	71517	3.89
19 Mongsang/Mongsen	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
20 Moyon	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
21 Paite	30799	2.17	41108	2.24
22 Purum	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
23 Ralte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
24 Sema	5	0.00	20	0.00
25 Simte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00
26 Salhte	N.A	0.00	N.A	0.00

Contd.

Table No. 2(d)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

Mother Tongue/ Language		1981	% to Total Population	1991	% to Total Population
(1)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
27	Tangkhul	78104	5.50	100088	5.45
28	Thado/Thadou	57699	4.06	103667	5.64
29	Vaiphei	15724	1.11	25136	1.37
30	Zou/Zo	12454	0.88	15887	0.86
31	Khasi	288	0.02	369	0.02
32	Garo	44	0.00	49	0.00
33	Monsen(Ao)	1302	0.09	1466	0.08
34	Kuki (Unspecified)	37174	2.62	23072	1.26
35	Karbi/Mikir	131	0.01	195	0.01
36	Assamese	276	0.02	1685	0.09
37	Bengali	18528	1.30	19385	1.06
38	Oriya	102	0.01	433	0.02
39	Hindi	9909	0.70	24061	1.31
40	Nepali/ Gorkhali	37046	2.61	46498	2.53
41	Malayalam	409	0.03	1792	0.10
42	Telugu	157	0.01	376	0.02
43	Tamil	1832	0.13	2600	0.14
44	Gujarati	20	0.00	94	0.01
45	Marathi	42	0.00	248	0.01
46	Kashmiri	15	0.00	27	0.00
47	English	77	0.01	32	0.00
48	Kannada	34	0.00	153	0.01
49	Tripuri	40	0.00	111	0.01
50	Urdu	71	0.00	193	0.01
51	Punjabi	1175	0.08	2031	0.11
52	others/ unclassified	58768	4.14	71399	3.89
	Total	1420953	100.00	1837149	100.00

Contd.

Table No. 2(d)
Population of Manipur by Mother Tongue/Language according to Censuses

Mother Tongue/ Language		2001	% to Total Population	2011*	% to Total Population
(1)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Manipuri	1266098	58.43	1522132	53.30
2	Aimol	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
3	Anal	22187	1.02	26508	0.93
4	Angami	48	0.00	76	0.00
5	Chiru	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
6	Chothe	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
7	Gangte	13752	0.63	15274	0.53
8	Hmar	43137	1.99	49081	1.72
9	Kabui	87950	4.06	109616	3.84
10	Katcha Naga	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
11	Khoirao	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
12	Koireng	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
13	Kom	14558	0.67	14621	0.51
14	Lamngang	N.A	0.00	NA	0.00
15	Lushai/Mizo	6825	0.31	6500	0.23
16	Maram	1672	0.08	32098	1.12
17	Maring	22154	1.02	25657	0.90
18	Mao	NA	0.00	224361	7.86
19	Mongsang/Mongsen	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
20	Moyon	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
21	Paite	48379	2.23	55031	1.93
22	Purum	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
23	Ralte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
24	Sema	15	0.00	NA	0.00
25	Simte	10028	0.46	104	0.00
26	Salhte	NA	0.00	NA	0.00
27	Tangkhul	139979	6.46	183091	6.41
28	Thado/Thadou	178696	8.25	223779	7.84
29	Vaiphei	37553	1.73	39902	1.40
30	Zou/ Zo	20626	0.95	25861	0.91
31	Khasi	515	0.02	NA	0.00
32	Garo	109	0.01	65	0.00
33	Monsen (Ao)	1148	0.05	2529	0.09
34	Kuki (Unspecified)	12900	0.60	37805	1.32
35	Karbi/ Mikir	13	0.00	107	0.00

Concl'd.

* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata & Purul Sub-Division of Senapati District

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table No. 3(a)
Gross State Value Added by economic activity at current prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	297165	348748	400433
1.1 Crops	137772	168583	205623	248051
1.2 Livestock	52587	58268	67294	73744
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	43885	41994	43083
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	26429	33836	35555
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	251623	297165	348748	400433
3. Manufacturing	40990	30594	46011	47201
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55506	48391	27410
5. Construction	100712	106164	120023	191000
SECONDARY	195978	192264	214425	265611
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	140653	217288	237568
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	70408	87255	98114	107959
8. Financial services	23399	25250	28230	29609
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	144304	152279	157980
10. Public administration	231790	243900	252574	288789
11. Other services	208417	241678	272290	298681
TERTIARY	825311	883040	1020775	1120586
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272912	1372469	1583948	1786630
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1291460	1374324	1618204	1812905
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	44649	46491	53565	58721

Contd.

Table No. 3(a)

Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at Current prices

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Q)	2018-19(A)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	397568	419897	500059	560361	623712
1.1 Crops	235995	224997	264201	290890	313370
1.2 Livestock	80879	84455	95683	105723	115761
1.3 Forestry and logging	40811	67973	90029	106597	131056
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	39883	42472	50146	57150	63526
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	397568	419897	500059	560361	623712
3. Manufacturing	59408	60896	63789	74773	82687
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	33257	39667	43416	42885	43354
5. Construction	202688	191502	204026	236397	275234
SECONDARY	295353	292065	311231	354055	401275
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	260508	286274	324206	387476	435322
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	124084	139817	145612	164481	187393
8. Financial services	37875	38515	43015	48003	53549
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	158360	169921	185149	194693	204584
10. Public administration	342238	346247	427173	479242	545933
11. Other services	287332	351098	389876	430264	472851
TERTIARY	1210397	1331872	1515031	1704159	1899632
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1903318	2043834	2326321	2618575	2924619
13. Taxes on Products	97115	113598	108488	122117	136390
14. Subsidies on products	47366	28043	38032	42810	47813
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1953067	2129389	2396777	2697882	3013195
16. Population ('00)	31549	32239	32943	33661	34394
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	61906	66050	72755	80149	87608

Concl'd.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(b)**Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	251623	276425	288575	295331
1.1 Crops	137772	159419	167469	177112
1.2 Livestock	52587	54292	55878	56120
1.3 Forestry and logging	42183	40439	38993	36178
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	19081	22275	26235	25921
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	251623	276425	288575	295331
3. Manufacturing	40990	28894	41278	40523
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	54276	55762	54234	43057
5. Construction	100712	99017	111497	172786
SECONDARY	195978	183673	207009	256366
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	156450	130915	190705	203972
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	70408	80780	86841	95468
8. Financial services	23399	24918	27257	28309
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	134847	136333	137021	138289
10. Public administration	231790	233668	216539	234826
11. Other services	208417	230853	227976	249977
TERTIARY	825311	837467	886339	950841
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1272912	1297565	1381923	1502538
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1291460	1299281	1411509	1524490
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	44649	43953	46723	49379

Contd.

Table No. 3(b)**Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Q)	2018-19(A)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	273718	290342	314268	329913	350208
1.1 Crops	152555	141966	139145	135809	130531
1.2 Livestock	56995	58930	62831	64707	66647
1.3 Forestry and logging	36806	61910	82575	97856	120286
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	27362	27536	29717	31541	32744
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	273718	290342	314268	329913	350208
3. Manufacturing	52135	54581	57008	65995	72823
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	46224	58536	58854	60171	62116
5. Construction	198602	167221	167315	189658	215269
SECONDARY	296961	280338	283177	315824	350208
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	237194	256129	281992	331569	370691
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	107764	121596	124875	139713	159744
8. Financial services	35103	35788	37126	40314	43711
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	132913	129535	126938	125160	122930
10. Public administration	281035	263348	309858	329788	360078
11. Other services	233161	257226	253241	258533	265661
TERTIARY	1027170	1063622	1134030	1225078	1322815
12. Total GSVA at basic prices	1597849	1634302	1731475	1870815	2023231
13. Taxes on Products	86905	98110	89072	96240	104081
14. Subsidies on products	42386	24220	31225	33738	36486
15. Gross State Domestic Product at market prices	1642368	1708192	1789322	1933317	2090825
16. Population ('00)	31549	32239	32943	33661	34394
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	52058	52985	54316	57435	60790

Concl'd.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(c)**Net State Domestic Product of Manipur at current prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	271876	319884	369191
1.1 Crops	120337	147588	181713	221580
1.2 Livestock	51840	57428	66389	72743
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	43397	41511	42661
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	23463	30270	32207
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	230737	271876	319884	369191
3. Manufacturing	32858	21852	36447	37037
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	40541	32022	17752
5. Construction	95958	100561	112734	179771
SECONDARY	168524	162954	181203	234560
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	136691	212327	231888
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	59876	75298	81176	89899
8. Financial services	23030	24803	27751	29063
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	123175	127423	130344
10. Public administration	178868	189647	197636	228275
11. Other services	200228	232510	262307	288040
TERTIARY	732298	782124	908620	997509
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131559	1216954	1409707	1601260
13. Taxes on Products	48918	46019	77021	76376
14. Subsidies on products	30370	44163	42765	50101
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1150107	1218809	1443963	1627535
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	41230	47798	52717

Contd.

Table No. 3(c)**Net State Domestic product of Manipur at current prices**

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Q)	2018-19(A)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	364506	384484	462265	519691	580478
1.1 Crops	207816	194498	231269	255019	274652
1.2 Livestock	79944	83533	94694	104717	114750
1.3 Forestry and logging	40433	67443	89250	105732	130083
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	36313	39010	47052	54223	60993
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	364506	384484	462265	519691	580478
3. Manufacturing	49376	50135	52057	63207	71010
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	22394	26421	29914	29422	30078
5. Construction	190638	179757	191051	220928	257037
SECONDARY	262408	256313	273022	313557	358125
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	251028	275476	311413	371646	416038
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	103649	115922	118000	132620	152409
8. Financial services	37101	37665	42067	46903	52258
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	129982	138935	150316	156492	163128
10. Public administration	274211	280156	351323	398688	459829
11. Other services	276676	338721	375986	415169	456448
TERTIARY	1072647	1186875	1349105	1521518	1700109
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1699561	1827672	2084392	2354766	2638713
13. Taxes on Products	97115	113598	108488	122117	136390
14. Subsidies on products	47366	28043	38032	42810	47813
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1749310	1913227	2154848	2434073	2727290
16. Population ('00)	31549	32239	32943	33661	34394
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	55447	59345	65411	72311	79296

Concl'd.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(d)**Net State Domestic product of Manipur at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	230737	253024	263921	269800
1.1 Crops	120337	140047	147174	155764
1.2 Livestock	51840	53514	55076	55259
1.3 Forestry and logging	41722	39986	38565	35815
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	16838	19477	23106	22962
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	230737	253024	263921	269800
3. Manufacturing	32858	20586	32505	31471
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	39708	41338	38880	34424
5. Construction	95958	93671	104639	162372
SECONDARY	168524	155595	176024	228267
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	153265	127182	186190	198985
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	59876	69228	70691	79275
8. Financial services	23030	24484	26801	27825
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	117031	116631	114708	114707
10. Public administration	178868	181533	165299	180095
11. Other services	200228	222114	218726	240611
TERTIARY	732298	741172	782415	841498
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1131559	1149791	1222360	1339565
13. Taxes on Products	48918	42553	66521	63808
14. Subsidies on products	30370	40837	36935	41856
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1150107	1151507	1251946	1361517
16. Population ('00)	28925	29561	30210	30873
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	39762	38954	41441	44101

Contd.

Table No. 3(d)**Net State Domestic product of Manipur at constant (2011-12) prices**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Q)	2018-19(A)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	247713	263369	286277	301287	321196
1.1 Crops	130841	119341	115365	111397	105666
1.2 Livestock	56157	58122	62016	63886	65824
1.3 Forestry and logging	36472	61452	81939	97176	119552
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	24243	24454	26957	28827	30153
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	247713	263369	286277	301287	321196
3. Manufacturing	43071	44922	46856	56244	63254
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	36493	46667	47037	48662	51258
5. Construction	187366	156016	155074	175215	198420
SECONDARY	266930	247605	248967	280121	312932
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	228714	246562	271144	318347	354712
7. Transport, storage, communication & services to broadcasting	89735	100557	101047	113033	131420
8. Financial services	34431	35045	36318	39401	42668
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	108656	103464	98977	95802	92430
10. Public administration	219093	203309	242961	259464	285253
11. Other services	223725	246294	241447	246074	252484
TERTIARY	904354	935231	991894	1072120	1158966
12. Total NSVA at basic prices	1418997	1446205	1527138	1653528	1793095
13. Taxes on Products	86905	98110	89072	96240	104081
14. Subsidies on products	42386	24220	31225	33738	36486
15. Net State Domestic Product at market prices	1463516	1520095	1584985	1716030	1860690
16. Population ('00)	31549	32239	32943	33661	34394
17. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	46389	47151	48113	50980	54099

Concl'd.

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance

P : Projected

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3(e)**Monthly Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2018**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	2700	2800	2800	2900	3100	3100	3100
2	Sugar (Open Market)	Qtl.	4600	4200	4200	4000	3700	3600	4300
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg.	450	470	470	470	470	470	470
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1550	1550	1550	1530	1480	1480	1480
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1450	1220	1400	1650	2100	2200	2200
7	Onion	Qtl.	4850	4000	2500	1800	1900	2000	3200
8	Chillies	Qtl.	13000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	9000	9000	9000	7000	7000	7000	8000
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	625	625	625	625	625	625	625

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	3300	3400	3400	3400	3400	3117
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4175
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	470	470	470	470	470	468
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1518
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	2200	2100	2500	2000	1400	1873
7	Onion	Qtl.	3100	3000	3000	3000	3000	2946
8	Chillies	Qtl.	15000	14000	14000	15000	14000	14083
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	8417
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	625	625	625	625	625	625

NT: No Transaction

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, A.O. (M.I.), Manipur.

Table No. 3(f)**Monthly Wholesale Price of some selected commodities for the year 2019**

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl	3550	3700	3900	3900	4100	4400	4400
2	Sugar (Open Market)	Qtl	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4050	3800
3	Salt (Bag)	50kg	470	470	470	470	470	470	470
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15kg	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520	1520
5	Milk	100lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl	1400	1400	1300	1300	1300	1300	1700
7	Onion	Qtl	2300	2300	2000	2000	2000	2000	2900
8	Chillies	Qtl	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	13500
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9500
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl	625	625	625	625	625	625	625

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	4400	4400	4650	4800	4800	4250
2	Sugar Open Market	Qtl.	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800	4029
3	Salt (Bag)	50 kg	470	470	495	520	520	480
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	1520	1520	1520	1520	1585	1525
5	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1400	1400	2150	2100	2050	1567
7	Onion	Qtl.	2900	3900	4800	6700	8750	3546
8	Chillies	Qtl.	14000	14000	14000	19000	21000	15250
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	9500	9500	8500	8500	8500	9000
10	Firewood (Splitted)	Qtl.	625	625	630	700	725	640

NT- No Transaction

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, A.O. (M.I.), Manipur.

Table No. 3(g)
Monthly Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal
Khwai Bazar for the year 2019

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of commodities	Specification	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Milled Rice	Local	Kg	38	38	38	38	44	45
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	110	110	110	110	110	110
3	Moong dal	do	Kg	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Masur dal	do	Kg	80	80	80	80	80	80
5	Urd dal	do	Kg	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Milk Fluid	Local	litre	50	50	50	50	50	50
7	Mustard oil	Imported	Kg	140	140	140	140	140	140
8	Meat	Pork	Kg	260	260	260	250	250	250
9	Meat	beef	Kg	350	350	350	350	350	350
10	Egg	Imported	30nos	190	190	180	180	160	160
11	Potato	Imported	Kg	20	15	15	15	15	15
12	Onion	Imported	Kg	30	25	25	20	25	25
13	Brinjal	Local	Kg	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	Local	Kg	40	40	40	45	NA	50
15	Cabbage	Local	Kg	35	35	35	35	35	20
16	Pineapple	Local	Kg	40	40	40	40	40	40
17	Sugar	open market	Kg	50	50	50	50	50	50
18	Salt	Imported	Kg	20	20	20	20	20	20
19	Dry chillies	Local	Kg	300	300	300	300	300	300
20	Fire wood	splitted	40kg	300	300	300	300	300	300

Contd.

Table No. 3(g)
Monthly Retail Price of some selected essential commodities prevalent at Imphal
Khwai Bazar for the year 2019

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of commodities	Specification	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Milled Rice	Local	Kg	45	45	53	53	50	50	45
2	Arhar dal	Imported	Kg	100	100	95	95	95	95	103
3	Moong dal	do	do	100	100	95	95	95	95	98
4	Masur dal	do	do	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
5	Urd dal	do	do	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Milk Fluid	Local	litre	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
7	Mustard oil	Imported	kg	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
8	Meat	Pork	kg	250	250	250	250	250	250	253
9	Meat	beef	kg	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
10	Egg	Imported	30 nos.	180	180	160	180	180	190	178
11	Potato	Imported	kg	20	20	20	25	25	25	19
12	Onion	Imported	kg	35	35	45	60	60	100	33
13	Brinjal	Local	kg	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
14	Cauliflower	Local	kg	50	50	55	55	55	55	45
15	Cabbage	Local	kg	20	20	20	20	20	20	26
16	Pineapple	Local	kg	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
17	Sugar	open market	do	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
18	Salt	Imported	do	20	20	22	22	22	22	21
19	Dry chillies	Local	do	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
20	Fire wood	splitted	40Kg	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

Concl.

NA – Not Available

Source: - District Statistical Office, Imphal West District.

Table No. 3 (h)**All India Wholesale Price Index Number**

2004-05 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2005-06	102.9	109.5	-	103.1	104.4	-
2006-07	111.1	115.6	-	107.6	110.1	5.46
2007-08	123.9	121.0	145.8	113.3	116.5	5.81
2008-09	137.5	135.0	171.1	120.2	125.9	8.07
2009-10	154.9	132.0	174.5	122.4	130.4	3.57
2010-11	182.4	148.3	192.6	130.1	143.2	9.82
2011-12	200.3	169.0	230.4	139.5	156.1	9.01
2012-13	220.0	171.7	244.6	147.1	167.6	7.37
2013-14	241.6	205.4	259.5	151.5	177.6	5.97
2014-15	248.8	203.5	271.8	155.1	181.2	2.03
2015-16	249.7	179.7	277.5	153.4	176.7	-2.48
2016-17	228.6	162.6	277.5	132.5	149.7	-15.28
2017-18	130.5	93.4	114.0	113.7	114.0	-23.85

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table No. 3 (i)**All India Wholesale Price Index Number**

2011-12 = 100

Year	Index of Wholesale Price					Annual Inflation rate
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Lubricants	Manufactured Products	All Commodities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2012-13	111.4	107.1	-	105.3	106.9	-
2013-14	113.2	114.7	-	109.7	112.5	5.24
2014-15	125.1	107.7	-	111.2	113.9	1.24
2015-16	124.6	86.5	-	109.2	109.7	-3.69
2016-17	128.9	86.4	-	110.7	111.6	1.73
2017-18	130.6	93.3	-	113.8	114.9	2.96
2018-19	134.2	104.1	-	117.9	119.8	4.26

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table No. 4(a)
Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue (2 + 3)	Total non-tax revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	26704.96	99057.00	125761.96	417232.42
2011-12	36806.64	115403.00	152209.64	413145.19
2012-13	33282.65	131783.00	165065.65	516910.14
2013-14	47273.08	143879.00	191152.08	537127.36
2014-15	51684.45	152687.82	204372.27	595454.63
2015-16	55213.06	314073.00	369286.06	458724.69
2016-17	58668.28	375712.00	434380.28	478531.98
2017-18	79093.57	415433.38	494526.95	541256.51
2018-19(RE)	103907.00	454678.00	558585.00	661256.60
2019-20 (BE)	118453.98	521122.00	639575.98	676163.56

Year	Total revenue receipts (4+5)	Total capital receipts including receipts from Public Accounts	Aggregate receipts (6 + 7)
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2010-11	542994.38	2317368.78	2860363.16
2011-12	565354.83	1609981.24	2175336.07
2012-13	681975.79	1387514.40	2069490.19
2013-14	728279.44	1653001.02	2381280.46
2014-15	799826.90	1903958.47	2703785.37
2015-16	828010.75	1631310.25	2459321.00
2016-17	912912.26	1058979.77	1971892.03
2017-18	1035783.46	1601829.17	2637612.63
2018-19 (RE)	1219841.60	1755219.17	2975060.77
2019-20 (BE)	1315739.54	1693745.17	3009484.71

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

Note : Capital Receipts includes receipts from Public Debt, Loan & Advances and Public Accounts

Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

Table No. 4(b)

Revenue Expenditure of State Government of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Expenditure	Year			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(RE)	2019-20(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A. Economic Services				
i. Agriculture & allied activities	35725.30	47128.17	73224.16	78779.01
ii. Rural Development & Special Area Programme	86819.87	105481.27	198505.36	201945.67
iii. Irrigation & flood control	9070.70	8975.42	9334.97	10377.28
iv. Energy	74996.55	56563.64	54928.88	44043.16
v. Industry & Minerals	7109.19	8030.81	17922.42	19809.28
vi. Transport	11124.38	9879.18	7384.87	11679.71
vii. Science, Technology & Environment	2828.86	4400.85	5568.68	4969.56
viii. General Economic Services (including compensation & assignment to Local Bodies & PRIs)	43006.75	63311.22	78352.44	70464.96
Sub-Total (A) :	270681.60	303770.56	445221.78	442068.63
B. Social Services				
i. Education including Arts & Culture	115877.51	130435.83	154271.99	177104.88
ii. Health & Family welfare	42522.43	56094.90	68476.74	73033.94
iii. Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	10871.87	16285.78	27298.70	30605.16
iv. Information & Broadcasting	543.19	1958.93	1033.51	1165.58
v. Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	31843.31	45670.45	71819.95	60350.94
vi. Labour & Employment	1503.59	2059.15	5561.06	5981.36
vii. Natural calamities & others	2514.20	4436.79	14016.29	2820.94
Sub-Total (B)	205676.10	256941.83	342478.24	351062.80
Total (I) (A+B)	476357.70	560712.39	787700.02	793131.43
II. NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
i. Organs of State	15476.82	16976.64	22543.78	22812.38
ii. Fiscal Services	5120.09	6520.91	8521.59	9353.94
iii. Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	65409.37	63439.46	68276.83	72805.99
iv. Administrative Services	138744.14	147319.00	180804.95	214161.45
v. Pension & Miscellaneous Services	117367.99	132431.92	151149.99	165806.29
Total (II)	342118.41	366687.93	431297.14	484940.05
Grand Total (I + II)	818476.11	927400.32	1218997.16	1278071.48

RE: Revised Estimates BE: Budget Estimates

Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statement, Government of Manipur

Table No. 4(c)

**Receipt and Expenditure of State Government of Manipur for the year
2011-12 to 2019-20**

(in Rs.)

Year	Receipt	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
2011-12	2175336.07	2236395.56
2012-13	2069490.19	2042819.30
2013-14	2381280.46	2363762.86
2014-15	2703785.37	2726305.27
2015-16	2459321.00	2430038.94
2016-17	1971892.03	1986881.36
2017-18	2637612.63	2619141.29
2018-19 (RE)	2975060.77	3203482.51
2019-20 (BE)	3009484.71	3150027.42

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur

Table No. 4(d)**Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

District	State	Delta	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dahod	Gujarat	19.8	1
West District	Sikkim	18.9	2
Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	17.7	3
Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	17.5	4
Y.S.R.	Andhra Pradesh	14.9	5
Bizapur	Chhattisgarh	14.7	6
Washim	Maharashtra	13.8	7
Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	13.7	8
Korba	Chhattisgarh	13.6	9
Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	13.1	10
Khammam	Telangana	11.5	11
Raichur	Karnataka	11.3	12
Narmada	Gujarat	11	13
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	11	14
Asifabad(Adilabad)	Telangana	10.8	15
Moga	Punjab	10.7	16
Ramgarh	Jharkhand	10.3	17
Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	9.5	18
Dhaultpur	Rajasthan	9.2	19
Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	9.1	20
Aurangabad	Bihar	9	21
Bhoopalapalli	Telangana	8.9	22
Purbi Singhbhum	Jharkhand	8.6	23
Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	24
Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh	8.3	25
Kiphire	Nagaland	8.3	26
Malkangiri	Odisha	8.1	27
Guna	Madhya Pradesh	8	28
Baran	Rajasthan	7.7	29
Chandel	Manipur	7.6	30
Khunti	Jharkhand	7.5	31
Firozpur	Punjab	7.4	32
Ganapati	Odisha	7.2	33
Pakur	Jharkhand	6.9	34
Kondagaon	Chhattisgarh	6.8	35
Udalguri	Assam	6.8	36

Condt.

Table No. 4(d)**Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

District	State	Delta	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajnandagaon	Chhattisgarh	6.8	37
Dhalai	Tripura	6.7	38
Yadgir	Karnataka	6.6	39
Kalahandi	Odisha	6.5	40
Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh	6.5	41
Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	6.5	42
Gaya	Bihar	6.4	43
Mewat	Haryana	6.4	44
Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	6.3	45
Khangwa	Madhya Pradesh	6.1	46
Sirohi	Rajasthan	6	47
Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	6	48
Barpeta	Assam	5.9	49
Sitamarhi	Bihar	5.9	50
Baksa	Assam	5.9	51
Osmanabad	Maharashtra	5.7	52
Nandurbar	Maharashtra	5.7	53
Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5.7	54
Baramula	Jammu & Kashmir	5.6	55
Chatra	Jharkhand	5.5	56
Lohardaga	Jharkhand	5.5	57
Pashchimi	Jharkhand	5.4	58
Singhbhum			
Gulma	Jharkhand	5.3	59
Araria	Bihar	5.2	60
Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	5.2	61
Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	5.2	62
Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	5.2	63
Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	5.2	64
Sahibganj	Jharkhand	5.1	65
Dhenkanal	Odisha	5	66
Hardwar	Uttarakhand	5	67
Bastar	Chhattisgarh	4.8	68
Goalpara	Assam	4.8	69
Hailakandi	Assam	4.5	70
Gharwa	Jharkhand	4.4	71

Condt.

Table No. 4(d)**Rank and Percentage score of aspirational districts of State of India**

District	State	Delta	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	4.4	72
Darrang	Assam	4.3	73
Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	74
Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	4.1	75
Ribhoi	Meghalaya	4.1	76
Uttar Bastar Kanker	Chhattisgarh	4	77
Dumka	Jharkhand	4	78
Mamit	Mizoram	3.8	79
Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	3.8	80
Latehar	Jharkhand	3.7	81
Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	82
Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	3.2	83
Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	3.2	84
Karauli	Rajasthan	3.2	85
Palamu	Jharkhand	3.1	86
Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2.9	87
Dhubri	Assam	2.9	88
Purnia	Bihar	2.9	89
Kandhamal	Odisha	2.8	90
Sheikhpur	Bihar	2.8	91
Godda	Jharkhand	2.7	92
Bokaro	Jharkhand	2.6	93
Rayagada	Odisha	2.6	94
Katihar	Bihar	2.5	95
Nawada	Bihar	2.3	96
Giridih	Jharkhand	2.3	97
Nabarangapur	Odisha	2	98
Jamui	Bihar	2	99
Sukma	Chhattisgarh	1.9	100
Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh	1.9	101
Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	102
Banka	Bihar	1.4	103
Khagaria	Bihar	1.4	104
Simdega	Jharkhand	1.2	105
Ranchi	Jharkhand	1.2	106
Begusarai	Bihar	0.8	107
Kupwara	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	108

Concl.

Source: National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Govt. of India

Table No. 5(a)**Rainfall in different centres of Manipur**

(in mm.)

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphelpat (IFCD)	Wangbal /DSO, Thoubal	Litan/ DSO, Ukhrul	Kangpokpi/ DSO, Senapati	Tamenglong	Bishnupur	Tulihal Airport	ICAR Lamphel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2004	908.0	995.45	400.4	361.25	464.00	-	-	154.40	1566.4
2005	-	-	-	-	-	4231.3	-	1396.30	1467.2
2006	-	-	472.4	966.6	711.2	2513.9	1131.1	822.30	1033.6
2007	-	-	1179.3	1306.81	1313.2	-	1791.2	824.0	1522.0
2008	-	-	437.5	-	883.3	533.0	497.45	-	1200.9
2009	-	-	679.9	-	-	-	-	-	1173.7
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1725.7
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1539.1
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325.4
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1639.1
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1253.6
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1657.2
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1747.8
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2439.4
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325.7
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1137.1

- Information is not available

Source: ICAR, Manipur, Lamphelpat.

Table No. 5(b)**Land Utilisation Statistics in Manipur**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Manipur	All India	Manipur	All India	Manipur	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Reporting area for land utilization statistics (item 1-7)	2,086	305.94	2111	307796	2111	307818
1.	Forests	1742	70.01	1699	71828	1699	71794
2.	Not available for cultivation	27	43.74	27	43860	27	43880
3.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	1	10.24	1	10258	1	10258
4.	Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	6	3.16	6	3187	6	3104
5.	Culturable waste land	1	12.56	5	12388	1	12469
6.	Fallow lands	-	24.28	0	24848	0	26182
6.1	Fallow land other than current fallows	(a)	11.00	0	10694	0	11092
6.2	Current fallows	(a)	15.82	0	14154	0	15091
7.	Net Area sown	309	139.93	377	141428	383	140130
8.	Area sown more than once	0	54.47	0	59431	0	58230
9.	Total cropped area (7+8)	309	194.40	377	200859	383	198360

Note: - (a) Below 500 hectares

Source: Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India

Table No. 5(c)**District wise land use/land cover statistics of Manipur, 2015-16, (in thousand hectare)**

Class	Bishnupur	Chandel	Churachandpur	Imphal East without Jiri	Jiribam	Imphal East
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Forest	1.20	281.72	397.45	2.31	12.55	14.86
Area under non agricultural uses	18.40	4.00	8.48	8.50	1.50	10.00
Barren and Un-culturable Land	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands	0.08	1.50	1.55	0.09	0.00	0.09
Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc.	0.00	15.42	30.62	0.03	0.39	0.42
Culturable Waste Land	0.11	19.29	16.46	0.13	1.22	1.35
Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Fallows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net area sown	24.86	3.76	14.27	28.44	3.30	31.75

Class	Imphal West	Senapati	Tamenglong	Thoubal	Ukhrul	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Forest	2.48	263.77	360.76	3.93	389.57	1715.75
Area under non agricultural uses	16.12	7.06	6.20	17.03	6.29	93.57
Barren and Un-culturable Land	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.28
Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands	0.19	0.34	1.28	0.08	1.26	6.38
Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc.	0.00	3.52	40.39	0.00	2.50	92.87
Culturable Waste Land	0.01	31.62	23.51	0.02	33.56	125.93
Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Fallows	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net area sown	30.89	28.84	6.81	39.59	17.09	197.87

Source : Report on Land Use Survey of Manipur, 2015-16, (MARSAC)

Table No. 5(d)
District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers during 2017-18 in Manipur

(in tonnes)

District/ State	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	SSP	M/Phos	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	442	200	-	20	-	662
Tamenglong	60	-	-	-	-	60
Churachandpur	380	100	-	-	-	480
Chandel	120	20	-	-	-	140
Ukhrul	100	20	-	-	-	120
Imphal East	4150	1660	1485	1130	-	8425
Imphal West	4300	1610	1495	1180	-	8585
Bishnupur	5104	1735	1925	1710	-	10474
Thoubal	6600	2955	2695	2260	-	14540
Manipur	21256	8301	7600	6300	-	43456

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur

Table No. 5(e)
District-wise distribution of Chemical Fertilizers during 2017-18 in Manipur

(Quantity in Tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakh)

District/ State	Nitrogeous		Phosphate		Potassic		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Senapati	239	42.24	95	45.32	-	-	334	87.56
Tamenglong	28	3.44	-	-	-	-	28	3.44
Churachandpur	192	30.25	46	21.56	-	-	238	51.81
Chandel	59	8.57	9	4.31	-	-	68	12.88
Ukhrul	50	7.43	9	4.31	-	-	59	11.74
Imphal East	2208	378.28	945	482.22	891	326.70	4044	1187.20
Imphal West	2168	382.67	929	476.95	897	328.90	3994	1188.52
Bishnupur	2660	439.37	1072	562.20	1155	423.50	4887	1425.07
Thoubal	3568	628.18	1721	885.76	1617	592.90	6906	2106.84
Manipur	11172	1920.43	4826	2482.63	4560	1672	20558	6075.06

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(f)
District-wise Poultry and Livestock Population of Manipur

Sl. No.	Item	Senapati		Tamenglong		Churachandpur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Cattle	62491	46867	17425	18654	28448	28657
	Exotic/Crossbred	5930	3590	565	2240	1611	2324
	Indigenous	56561	43277	16860	16414	26837	26333
2	Buffaloes	23569	22523	7541	11400	7574	6528
3	Mithun	1124	1119	1822	1692	1345	1366
4	Horses & Ponies	229	27	54	416	85	198
5	Sheep	5955	4566	159	2107	930	852
	Exotic/Crossbred	449	1553	42	1810	0	100
	Indigenous	5506	3013	117	297	930	752
6	Goat	8271	7985	5096	11899	14584	14278
7	Dog	25461	21632	19470	16909	16020	19001
8	Rabbit	613	750	8	227	5	68
9	Pig	62387	44139	31542	25104	33335	39775
	Exotic/ Crossbred	20423	25661	2846	16000	15848	24538
	Indigenous	41964	18478	28696	9104	17487	15237
10	Poultry(Backyard)	260226	260187	138462	130007	123582	128301
	Fowl	209831	215828	113631	115839	110640	118189
	Duck	49857	42641	24831	14014	12927	10059
	Turkey	356	1352	0	110	0	53
	Other Birds	182	366	0	44	15	0

Sl. No.	Item	Chandel		Ukhrul		Imphal East	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Cattle	24519	22277	22904	22873	49511	29845
	Exotic/Crossbred	1608	304	1996	3923	6643	6388
	Indigenous	22911	21973	20908	18950	42868	23457
2	Buffaloes	5547	5005	11149	13875	1542	3309
3	Mithun	4575	5170	1041	759	0	20
4	Horses & Ponies	64	169	54	28	35	5
5	Sheep	542	375	0	0	453	1075
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	111	0	0	0	268
	Indigenous	542	264	0	0	453	807
6	Goat	3411	4151	2078	2842	9387	10643
7	Dog	19425	17581	13571	14229	19862	19658
8	Rabbit	95	37	341	398	4	199
9	Pig	35795	21861	24516	23748	23855	31096
	Exotic/ Crossbred	17996	16553	9782	10941	9044	16464
	Indigenous	17799	5308	14734	12807	14811	14632
10	Poultry(Backyard)	234637	160304	218271	207579	212043	422436
	Fowl	196300	137081	206284	201075	159258	313763
	Duck	38324	23177	11984	6165	51284	104837
	Turkey	13	46	3	29	110	2372
	Other Birds	0	0	0	310	1391	1464

Contd.

Table No. 5(f)
District-wise Poultry and Livestock Population of Manipur

Sl. No.	Item	Imphal West		Bishnupur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Cattle	50461	23095	37400	23147
	Exotic/Crossbred	19050	4683	11001	7562
	Indigenous	31411	18412	26399	15585
2	Buffaloes	1042	867	1101	976
3	Mithun	0	0	0	0
4	Horses & Ponies	284	49	115	0
5	Sheep	370	1230	0	0
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	9	0	0
	Indigenous	370	1221	0	0
6	Goat	2694	2570	202	1008
7	Dog	33687	18086	10970	9244
8	Rabbit	0	47	0	2
9	Pig	39375	21465	22090	15045
	Exotic/ Crossbred	37100	14020	21795	14981
	Indigenous	2275	7445	295	64
10	Poultry(Backyard)	348592	287824	270864	215539
	Fowl	252700	209391	160916	136008
	Duck	94576	76654	100061	78326
	Turkey	69	446	54	1205
	Other Birds	1247	1333	9833	0

Sl. No.	Item	Thoubal		Manipur	
		2007	2012	2007	2012
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Cattle	48748	48428	341907	263843
	Exotic/Crossbred	17241	13293	65645	44307
	Indigenous	31507	35135	276262	219536
2	Buffaloes	3102	1886	62167	66369
3	Mithun	0	5	9907	10131
4	Horses & Ponies	280	209	1200	1101
5	Sheep	287	1109	8696	11314
	Exotic/Crossbred	0	93	491	3944
	Indigenous	287	1016	8205	7370
6	Goat	4854	9782	50577	65158
7	Dog	23802	25478	182268	161818
8	Rabbit	54	311	1120	2039
9	Pig	41017	54982	313912	277215
	Exotic/ Crossbred	37741	43388	172575	182546
	Indigenous	3276	11594	141337	94669
10	Poultry(Backyard)	497911	608780	2304588	2420957
	Fowl	324709	403935	1734269	1851109
	Duck	171303	195560	555147	551433
	Turkey	66	1906	671	7519
	Other Birds	1833	7379	14501	10896

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur.

Table No. 5(g)
Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme
during 2015-16 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement (in Numbers)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) Patient	2,14,059	217179	197236	216771
2.	Castration performed	1,802	1860	1979	2310
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	6,650	5717	5521	5808
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicaemia crania	4,08,590	349050	87860	93653
	(iii) Ranikhet	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	5,37,070	415560	77482	84389
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	4,03,330	378550	80655	86017
	(vi) Others	7,598	8800	7756	8457
5.	A.I. calves	11,896	5503	6487	6574
6.	A.I. done	5,246	11990	13436	13430
7.	Operation performed				
	7.1 Major	342	619	658	756
	7.2 Minor	123	306	331	410

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(h)
Districtwise production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur, 2018-19

Sl. No.	District/ State	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Egg (lakh Nos.)	Meat ('000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Senapati	13.68	86.01	3.48
2.	Tamenglong	5.09	45.03	1.94
3.	Churachandpur	6.82	54.31	4.69
4.	Chandel	3.77	74.22	2.96
5.	Ukhrul	7.68	64.00	2.65
6.	Imphal East	8.74	198.42	1.44
7.	Imphal West	6.94	147.19	1.19
8.	Bishnupur	12.52	110.04	0.47
9.	Thoubal	22.07	275.89	1.13
	Manipur	84.04	1016.15	19.95

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(i)**Out turn and Value of forest products of Manipur for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2016-17		2017-18	
			Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.	Major Forest Product					
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-		
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3483.95	110.22	148706.7	500.09
	3. Fire wood	Ton.	30837	41.52	83086.47	117.49
	4. Red Sanders	Kg	-	-	16860	1.18
II.	Minor Forest Product					
	1. Cane	Rm.	15300	0.24	122730	1.56
	2. Stone	Cum.	230100	108.70	2662445	787.16
	3. Sand	Cum.	90604	29.14	510533	398.50
	4. Earth	Cum.	907717	247.17	686068	197.41
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	-	-	-	-
	6. Bamboo	Nos.	1074175	11.45	1815109	31.37
	7. Charcoal	Qtl.	507	1.11	12209	18.79
	8. Broom	Kg.	246500	2.70	419900	5.23
	9. Nageshore Flower	Kg.	24000	0.19	-	-
	10. Smilax	Kg.	3000	0.30	-	-
	11. Tera	-	-	0.18	-	-
	12. Rubber	Kg.	605	0.55	-	-
	13. Ginseng	Kg.	5746.5	14.38	2939	2.97
III	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	83.70

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur

Table No. 5(j)**District-wise Fisheries Division, Fish Farm and Fish Production in Manipur, 2018-19**

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production ('00 Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Senapati	2	2	3.87
2. Tamenglong	2	1	2.45
3. Churachandpur	2	2	2.62
4. Chandel	2	2	7.32
5. Ukhrul	2	1	3.85
6. Imphal East	1	4	51.37
7. Imphal West	3	2	77.33
8. Bishnupur	2	3	98.2
9. Thoubal	2	1	78.72
Total	18	18	325.73

Source : Department of Fisheries, Manipur

Table No. 5(j)**Statement of final Production figure of Tree outside forest(TOF)**

Sl. No.	States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17998	18173	18350
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8643	8727	8812
3	Assam	9925	10021	10119
4	Bihar	14612	14754	14898
5	Chhattisgarh	33863	33823	34156
6	Goa	883	892	900
7	Gujarat	47608	48072	48540
8	Haryana	17547	17718	17891
9	Himachal Pradesh	13350	13480	13612
10	Jammu & Kashmir	18257	18434	18614
11	Jharkhand	24866	25108	25353
12	Karnataka	27618	27887	28159
13	Kerala	22567	22787	23009
14	Madhya Pradesh	44449	43529	43966
15	Maharashtra	68105	68718	69388
16	Manipur	2756	2783	2810
17	Meghalaya	4861	4784	4832
18	Mizoram	15999	16155	16312
19	Nagaland	4243	4284	4326
20	Odisha	27081	27345	27612
21	Punjab	26573	26832	27094
22	Rajasthan	52719	53232	53751
23	Sikkim	569	575	580
24	Tamil Nadu	19121	19307	19495
25	Telangana	12495	12617	12740
26	Tripura	2309	2332	2354
27	Uttar Pradesh	60982	61576	62175
28	Uttarakhand	7007	7076	7145
29	West Bengal	16401	16561	16722
30	A & N Island	132	134	135
31	Chandigarh	65	65	66
32	D & N Haveli	213	215	217
33	Daman & Diu	68	69	70
34	N C T Delhi	685	691	698
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	9
36	Puducherry	198	200	202
	All India	624779	628967	635112

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur

Table No. 6(a)**Basic statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2018-19**

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number	
		Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	CREDIT SOCIETIES		
1.1	State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)		
i.	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	18033
ii.	Manipur State Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	7655
1.2	Primary Banks (Agricultural Credit) :		
i.	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	23558
ii.	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3111
1.3	Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies	147	5367
1.4	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies:		
i.	G.P. Level	153	68492
ii.	LAMPS	97	52086
iii.	Service	11	189
2	NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES		
2.1	State Level :		
i.	Manipur Milk Producers, cooperative Union Ltd.	1	269
ii.	Manipur State Apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	159
iii.	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn. Ltd.	1	104
iv.	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	385
v.	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	251
vi.	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49
vii.	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	50
viii.	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77
ix.	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	27
x.	Manipur Khunai Chaokhat C.S. Ltd.	1	181

Table No. 6(a)**Basic statistical information of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur, 2018-19**

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	Number	
		Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.2	District Level		
i.	District Supply and Marketing Coop.	13	1393
2.3	Primaries :		
i.	Marketing	25	1447
ii.	Consumers	75	5626
iii.	Housing	150	4974
iv.	Transport	175	4357
v.	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	718	23831
vi.	Fruits & Vegetables	136	6301
vii.	Pisciculture	485	14258
viii.	Labour Contract	171	6568
ix.	Forest labour	127	3536
x.	Piggery	349	5778
xi.	Poultry	246	8931
xii.	Collective Farming	112	5535
xiii.	Joint Farming	115	4979
xiv.	Miscellaneous	163	8310
3	INDUSTRIAL :		
3.1	State Level :		
i.	Manipur State Sericulture Coop. Fedn. Ltd.	1	43
ii.	Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	4228
iii.	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	52
iv.	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7
3.2	Primaries :		
i.	Handloom Weavers	6257	480647
ii.	Handicrafts	378	8657
iii.	Sericulture	171	7305
iv.	Electronics	5	124
v.	Miscellaneous	137	3148
vi.	Multipurpose	482	16027
	Total	10916	806105

Concl'd.

Note: Cooperative Societies for which information are not available is not shown here

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Table No. 6 (b)**Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19**

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	State Level & other Societies under the direct control of RCS		Senapati		Kangpokpi	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. State Level Banks	2	25688	0	0	0	0
2. Other State Level	14	5882	0	0	0	0
3. Pry Bank	2	26669	0	0	0	0
4. GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	3	2175
5. LAMPS	0	0	7	5790	17	14174
6. Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Thrift & Credit	0	0	3	55	2	166
8. District Supply	0	0	3	177	0	150
9. Pry. Mktg.	0	0	1	135	0	0
10. Consumers	0	0	6	285	9	861
11. Housing	0	0	7	214	2	29
12. Transport	0	0	1	72	2	48
13. Diary & Cattle	0	0	46	1421	50	4387
14. Multipurpose	0	0	11	693	18	1154
15. Fruit & Veg.	0	0	14	846	0	0
16. Pisciculture	0	0	42	1793	22	1021
17. Labour Contract	0	0	5	420	22	671
18. Forest/ Horticulture	0	0	2	60	17	0
19. Piggery	0	0	16	657	16	782
20. Poultry	0	0	13	668	7	190
21. Collective Farming	0	0	5	176	2	93
22. Jt. Farming	0	0	5	182	2	85
23. Weaving	0	0	102	10585	139	16576
24. Handicraft	0	0	0	0	6	0
25. Sericulture	0	0	13	1092	3	152
26. Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Misc. Ind.	0	0	4	150	4	287
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	0	0	0	0	2	231
Total	18	58239	306	25471	345	43232
NGO	2461	-	1115	-	915	-

Contd.

Table No. 6 (b)

Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	Tamenglong		Noney		Churachandpur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Pry Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. LAMPS	16	4371	5	1448	21	6300
6. Service	0	0	1	11	0	0
7. Thrift & Credit	3	40	1	31	7	175
8. District Supply	1	104	0	0	2	50
9. Pry. Mktg.	4	65	2	60	3	120
10. Consumers	6	154	0	0	4	150
11. Housing	5	91	3	145	5	250
12. Transport	8	105	1	25	7	210
13. Dairy & Cattle	12	411	11	244	112	4800
14. Multipurpose	4	100	3	161	193	5790
15. Fruit & Veg.	8	1032	23	1079	9	225
16. Pisciculture	13	274	13	426	18	450
17. Labour Contract	19	893	7	290	3	90
18. Forest/ Horticulture	24	719	3	165	0	0
19. Piggery	25	486	5	129	22	440
20. Poultry	7	123	8	610	16	320
21. Collective Farming	5	184	1	26	2	170
22. Jt. Farming	7	242	8	340	2	160
23. Weaving	270	28500	99	1005	235	23500
24. Handicraft	5	48	1	29	0	0
25. Sericulture	9	184	4	120	25	500
26. Electronics	2	23	3	101	0	0
27. Misc. Ind.	3	21	1	50	10	200
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	11	381	2	427	0	0
Total	467	38551	205	6922	696	43900
NGO	185	-	213	-	2473	-

Table No. 6 (b)

Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Type of Societies (1)	Pherzawl		Chandel		Tengnoupal	
	Societies (14)	Members (15)	Societies (16)	Members (17)	Societies (18)	Members (19)
1. State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Pry Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. LAMPS	4	1129	8	5580	6	2099
6. Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Thrift & Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. District Supply	0	0	2	95	0	0
9. Pry. Mktg.	1	36	0	0	0	0
10. Consumers	0	0	1	45	0	0
11. Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Transport	0	0	4	160	1	16
13. Diary & Cattle	23	883	12	380	20	534
14. Multipurpose	17	920	18	950	9	276
15. Fruit & Veg.	0	0	4	180	5	94
16. Pisciculture	3	119	13	525	2	30
17. Labour Contract	0	0	3	140	1	22
18. Forest/ Horticulture	0	0	1	45	1	35
19. Piggery	1	39	21	650	10	398
20. Poultry	1	49	8	305	3	150
21. Collective Farming	0	0	1	55	6	181
22. Jt. Farming	0	0	1	68	0	0
23. Weaving	17	1765	140	14550	33	2753
24. Handicraft	0	0	0	0	1	50
25. Sericulture	0	0	4	280	0	0
26. Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Misc. Ind.	0	0	1	35	2	122
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	26	840	12	685	1	178
Total	93	5780	254	24728	101	6938
NGO	190	-	468	-	433	-

Table No. 6 (b)

Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	Ukhrul		Kamjong		Imphal East	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1. State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Pry Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. GPLMPCS	0	0	0	0	28	13946
5. LAMPS	8	8427	5	2768	0	0
6. Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Thrift & Credit	2	40	0	0	29	832
8. District Supply	1	150	0	0	1	40
9. Pry. Mktg.	0	0	1	12	1	50
10. Consumers	4	80	0	0	9	1144
11. Housing	7	140	0	0	44	1703
12. Transport	0	0	0	0	34	1271
13. Dairy & Cattle	65	2351	6	131	77	1689
14. Multipurpose	4	80	2	32	109	3459
15. Fruit & Veg.	7	155	17	572	4	60
16. Pisciculture	70	1338	8	218	29	1004
17. Labour Contract	0	0	0	0	36	789
18. Forest/ Horticulture	67	1338	1	50	11	1124
19. Piggery	22	440	7	156	130	355
20. Poultry	13	404	3	134	37	2167
21. Collective Farming	0	0	0	0	13	575
22. Jt. Farming	3	55	11	264	11	552
23. Weaving	263	20679	186	18713	688	60605
24. Handicraft	37	740	2	34	106	1415
25. Sericulture	18	612	3	178	48	1053
26. Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Misc. Ind.	0	0	0	0	9	210
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	0	0	30	772	25	929
Total	591	37029	282	24034	1479	94972
NGO	660	-	193	-	2819	-

Table No. 6 (b)

Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	Jiribam		Imphal West		Bishnupur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1. State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other State Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Pry Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. GPLMPCS	5	2285	33	11497	31	17360
5. LAMPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Service	0	0	6	90	4	88
7. Thrift & Credit	3	126	54	3023	29	609
8. District Supply	0	0	1	172	1	348
9. Pry. Mktg.	0	0	4	422	4	452
10. Consumers	4	85	10	2133	8	296
11. Housing	1	34	45	1847	22	280
12. Transport	1	15	51	942	36	828
13. Dairy & Cattle	8	178	67	2095	118	2478
14. Multipurpose	1	96	10	249	27	702
15. Fruit & Veg.	0	0	1	30	14	294
16. Pisciculture	3	66	76	3043	100	2300
17. Labour Contract	5	225	45	2200	6	144
18. Forest/ Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Piggery	2	83	20	222	26	546
20. Poultry	2	42	56	2249	24	552
21. Collective Farming	1	100	35	1160	15	825
22. Jt. Farming	0	0	16	217	40	1200
23. Weaving	10	850	414	43918	1415	169800
24. Handicraft	0	0	190	5350	3	63
25. Sericulture	0	0	8	1889	22	616
26. Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Misc. Ind.	0	0	55	743	34	782
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	7	132	0	0	0	0
Total	53	4317	1197	83491	1979	200563
NGO	166	-	5793	-	1980	-

Table No. 6 (b)
Distribution of Co-operative Societies and its members in Manipur, 2018-19

(in nos.)

Type of Societies	Thoubal		Kakching		Manipur	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
(1)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1. State Level Banks	0	0	0	0	2	25688
2. Other State Level	0	0	0	0	14	5882
3. Pry Bank	0	0	0	0	2	26669
4. GPLMPCS	36	11979	17	9250	153	68492
5. LAMPS	0	0	0	0	97	52086
6. Service	0	0	0	0	11	189
7. Thrift & Credit	13	200	1	70	147	5367
8. District Supply	1	107	0	0	13	1393
9. Pry. Mktg.	2	60	2	35	25	1447
10. Consumers	11	328	3	65	75	5626
11. Housing	8	200	1	41	150	4974
12. Transport	10	369	19	296	175	4357
13. Dairy & Cattle	64	1309	27	540	718	23831
14. Multipurpose	41	834	15	531	482	16027
15. Fruit & Veg.	11	364	19	1370	136	6301
16. Pisciculture	39	767	34	884	485	14258
17. Labour Contract	14	465	5	219	171	6568
18. Forest/ Horticulture	0	0	0	0	127	3536
19. Piggery	13	199	13	196	349	5778
20. Poultry	30	772	18	196	246	8931
21. Collective Farming	13	963	13	1027	112	5535
22. Jt. Farming	4	405	5	1209	115	4979
23. Weaving	1698	11500	548	55348	6257	480647
24. Handicraft	14	603	13	325	378	8657
25. Sericulture	7	342	7	287	171	7305
26. Electronics	0	0	0	0	5	124
27. Misc. Ind.	9	425	5	123	137	3148
28. Misc. Non- Ind.	35	3417	12	318	163	8310
Total	2073	35608	777	72330	10916	806105
NGO	2391	-	1013	-	23468	-

Source: Department of Cooperation, Manipur

Table No. 7(a)
Salient features of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), in respect of Manipur

Characteristics	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Factories	Number	160	173	188
Invested capital	Rs. in lakh	17943	19671	20218
Persons engaged	Number	7591	8096	8133
Workers	Number	6568	6982	6942
Value of output	Rs. in lakh	37736	41026	36295
Gross value added	Rs. in lakh	8107	8642	-
Depreciation	Rs. in lakh	1131	1515	1607
Net value added	Rs. in lakh	6976	7127	7383

Source: Annual Survey of Industries

Table No. 8(a)
Power Scenario of Manipur

Year	Installed Capacity (kw)	Electricity Generated (lakh kwh)	Energy purchased (lakh kwh)	Electricity consumed (mill. kwh)	Inhabited villages according to census	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2011-12	45.020	16.150	5,633.70	-	2,515	2,258	82.35
2012-13	36.600	12.400	5,783.44	-	2,515	-	89.78
2013-14	36.600	8.440	6,064.02	-	2,515	-	-
2014-15	29.490	6.525	6,425.80	442.27	2,515	2,134	84.85
2015-16	-	-	8,853.50	474.86	2,573*	2,271	88.26
2016-17	-	-	9,853.50	-	2,573*	2,370	92.11

- Not available

* As per field report (MSPDCL)

Source: Department of Electricity, Government of Manipur

Table No. 8(b)**Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Manipur, 2017 to 2019**

Name of Bank	Number of Bank (As on 31 st March)		
	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Allahabad Bank	4	4	4
2. Axis Bank	8	9	10
3. Bank of Baroda	4	7	16
4. Bank of India	3	4	4
5. Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1
6. Canara Bank	4	4	5
7. Central Bank of India	9	9	0
8. HDFC Bank	7	7	8
9. ICICI Bank	7	8	9
10. IDBI Bank	1	2	2
11. NESFB	-	-	3
12. Indusind Bank	1	2	3
13. Indian Overseas Bank	3	3	0
14. Punjab National Bank	3	3	5
15. Punjab and Sind Bank	4	4	4
16. State Bank Of India and its Associates	41	42	45
17. Syndicate Bank	1	1	1
18. United Bank of India	18	18	18
19. United Commercial Bank	13	13	11
20. Union Bank of India	1	1	1
21. Vijaya Bank	5	5	-
22. Yes Bank	1	1	1
23. Manipur Rural Bank	28	24*	26
24. Imphal Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	8	8	8
25. Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10	10	12
26. Moirang Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	1	1
27. Manipur Women Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	1	1
28. Bandhan Bank	1	2	8
29. Dena Bank	0	1	1
30. Indian Bank	0	1	1
TOTAL	188	196	209

- Not available

* Surrender of License to RBI

Source: Lead Bank, Manipur (SBI)

Table No. 8(c)
Number of Banks in North Eastern States of India at the Quarter ending September, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Allahabad Bank (NB)	1	78	4	2
2	Andhra Bank (NB)	-	9	-	1
3	Assam GraminVikas Bank (RRB)	-	422	-	-
4	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank(RRB)	30	-	-	-
5	Axis Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	74	10	9
6	Bandhan Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	418	8	8
7	Bank of Baroda (NB)	1	38	9	5
8	Bank of India (NB)	5	53	4	4
9	Bank of Maharashtra (NB)	1	10	1	1
10	Canara Bank (NB)	8	79	5	10
11	Central Bank of India (NB)	8	128	8	8
12	Corporation Bank (NB)	-	17	-	3
13	Dena Bank (NB)	-	11	1	1
14	Federal Bank (PSB)	-	13	-	2
15	HDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	68	7	18
16	ICICI Bank Ltd. (PSB)	6	66	9	10
17	IDBI Ltd. (OPSB)	1	36	2	2
18	IDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	1	-	1
19	Indian Bank (NB)	2	40	1	3
20	Indian Overseas Bank(NB)	1	31	3	3
21	Indusind Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	34	2	4
22	Jana Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	5	-	-
23	Karnataka Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	2	-	-
24	Kotak Mahindra Bank (PSB)	-	4	-	1
25	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (RRB)	-	60	-	-
26	Manipur Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	24	-
27	Meghalaya Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	96
28	Mizoram Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
29	Nagaland Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
30	North East Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	4	129	1	6
31	Oriental Bank of Commerce (NB)	1	26	-	1
32	Punjab and Sind Bank (NB)	1	15	4	1
33	Punjab National Bank (NB)	3	70	4	13
34	South Indian Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	2	-	1
35	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank (FB)	-	1	-	-
36	State Bank of India	59	401	44	109
37	Syndicate Bank (NB)	2	36	1	5
38	Tripura Gramin Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	-
39	UCO Bank (NB)	2	146	13	8
40	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	11	-	1
41	Union Bank of India (NB)	-	-	-	-
42	United Bank of India (NB)	1	71	1	5
43	Vijaya Bank (NB)	4	253	19	16
44	Yes Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	25	5	4

Contd.

NB= Nationalised Banks

FB= Foreign Banks

OPSB=Other Public Sector Banks

PSB=Private Sector Banks

RRB= Regional Rural Banks

SFB = Small Finance Bank

Table No. 8(c)
Number of Banks in North Eastern States of India at the Quarter ending September, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Allahabad Bank (NB)	-	6	3	94
2	Andhra Bank (NB)	-	-	1	11
3	Assam GraminVikas Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	422
4	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank(RRB)	-	-	-	30
5	Axis Bank Ltd. (PSB)	5	10	10	123
6	Bandhan Bank Ltd. (PSB)	7	10	112	564
7	Bank of Baroda (NB)	2	5	4	64
8	Bank of India (NB)	3	2	13	84
9	Bank of Maharashtra (NB)	1	1	1	16
10	Canara Bank (NB)	5	3	13	123
11	Central Bank of India (NB)	2	7	6	167
12	Corporation Bank (NB)	-	1	2	23
13	Dena Bank (NB)	-	1	1	15
14	Federal Bank (PSB)	1	2	1	19
15	HDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	7	5	6	116
16	ICICI Bank Ltd. (PSB)	3	7	8	109
17	IDBI Ltd. (OPSB)	5	4	9	59
18	IDFC Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	-	1	3
19	Indian Bank (NB)	1	1	3	51
20	Indian Overseas Bank(NB)	1	1	5	45
21	Indusind Bank Ltd. (PSB)	2	2	5	50
22	Jana Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	-	-	5
23	Karnataka Bank Ltd. (PSB)	-	-	-	2
24	Kotak Mahindra Bank (PSB)	-	-	1	6
25	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	60
26	Manipur Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	24
27	Meghalaya Rural Bank (RRB)	-	-	-	96
28	Mizoram Rural Bank (RRB)	86	-	-	86
29	Nagaland Rural Bank (RRB)	-	11	-	11
30	North East Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	1	6	147
31	Oriental Bank of Commerce (NB)	-	-	2	30
32	Punjab and Sind Bank (NB)	1	2	2	26
33	Punjab National Bank (NB)	1	1	3	95
34	South Indian Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	1	1	6
35	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank (FB)	-	-	-	1
36	State Bank of India	47	70	70	800
37	Syndicate Bank (NB)	2	1	6	53
38	Tripura Gramin Bank (RRB)	-	-	148	148
39	UCO Bank (NB)	3	6	30	208
40	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Ltd. (SFB)	-	-	8	20
41	Union Bank of India (NB)	1	1	7	87
42	United Bank of India (NB)	8	3	65	368
43	Vijaya Bank (NB)	3	6	4	52
44	Yes Bank Ltd. (PSB)	1	1	1	17

Concl'd.

Note: Information for Sikkim is not available

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table No. 8(d)
Deposits & Credits of Banks of Manipur (as on 31st March)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	State Bank of India			
1.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	127924.04	160004.49	210451.63
1.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	260564.99	361031.97	429559.00
1.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	49.09	44.32	48.99
2	Nationalised Banks			
2.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	95671.21	111056.08	139188.68
2.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	238200.15	291285.68	335566.23
2.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	40.16	38.13	41.48
3	Regional Rural Banks			
3.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	10161.91	11304.72	12785.19
3.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	26659.14	27710.27	28119.58
3.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	38.12	40.80	45.47
4	Cooperative Bank			
4.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	24763.29	26746.68	27194.71
4.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	37180.90	52727.77	51773.98
4.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	66.58	50.73	52.53
5	Private Banks			
5.1	Credit (Rs. in lakhs)	26060.42	35114.98	63376.27
5.2	Deposit (Rs. in lakhs)	57254.87	76602.86	112432.21
5.3	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	45.52	45.84	56.37

Source: - Lead Bank, Manipur (SBI)

Table No. 9(a)**Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2013-14**

Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	University	7	18	3	10	3	4	6	3
2.	College	26	536	83	62	29	60	13	47
3.	Stand alone Institution	10	93	16	22	15	12	5	12
3.1	Polytechnic	2	23	1	3	2	5	2	3
3.2	PGDM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3	Nursing	2	45	6	7	4	3	1	5
3.4	Teacher Training	6	22	8	11	9	4	2	4
3.5	Institution under Ministries	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	School	3879	68638	4811	13906	3617	3415	277	4800
4.1	Intermediate/ Sr. Secondary	138	1633	182	210	114	143	81	389
4.2	High/Secondary	234	5993	879	1052	582	564	127	574
4.3	Upper Primary	1144	13065	938	3384	1422	902	337	1273
4.4	Primary	2363	47947	2812	9260	1499	1806	732	2564

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018

Table No. 9(b)**Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	University	8	19	3	10	3	4	7	3
2.	College	27	538	86	63	29	65	14	48
3.	Stand alone Institution	12	86	16	22	15	13	5	12
3.1	Polytechnic	3	16	1	3	2	5	2	3
3.2	PGDM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3	Nursing	2	45	6	7	4	4	1	5
3.4	Teacher Training	7	22	8	11	9	4	2	4
3.5	Institution under Ministries	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	School	3930	70054	4974	14282	3809	3002	1274	4818
4.1	Intermediate/Sr. Secondary	139	1728	192	254	132	169	87	396
4.2	High/Secondary	250	6579	892	1165	610	543	137	588
4.3	Upper Primary	1200	13269	919	3540	1514	862	335	1265
4.4	Primary	2341	48478	2971	9323	1553	1428	715	2569

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018

Table No. 9(c)**Number of Educational Institutions in the North-Eastern States of India, 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Stand alone Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Polytechnic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	PGDM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3	Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4	Teacher Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5	Institution under Ministries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	School	4047	71042	4993	14514	3825	2826	1279	4844
4.1	Intermediate/Sr. Secondary	155	2075	210	300	138	175	87	411
4.2	High/Secondary	263	6987	899	1255	615	561	140	603
4.3	Upper Primary	1266	13451	933	3597	1511	825	346	1262
4.4	Primary	2363	48529	2951	9362	1561	1265	706	2568

- Not available

Source: Statistical Year Book, India, 2018

Table No. 9(d)
Status of Aadhaar seeding

Sl. No.	District/ ADC	Ration Cards Digitized	Total members digitized	Ration card with Aadhaar Seeding	% of Ration card with Aadhaar Seeding	Member with Aadhaar Seeding	% of Member with Aadhaar Seeding
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Jiribam	8569	41591	7037	82.12	22330	54
2	Kangpokpi	33827	155816	27716	81.93	73768	47
3	Bishnupur	47529	209629	35895	75.52	128532	61
4	Chandel	25020	101145	15937	63.7	41997	42
5	Churachandpur	57568	251525	52095	90.49	92465	37
6	Imphal East	80967	351705	60831	75.13	198370	56
7	Imphal West	124494	452567	94761	76.12	239197	53
8	Senapati	36980	200986	27377	74.03	68874	34
9	Tamenglong	26080	128245	17214	66	26906	21
10	Thoubal	105559	395581	72707	68.88	254494	64
11	Ukhrul	31768	135924	22594	71.12	70524	52
	Total	578361	2424714	434164	75.07	1217457	50.21

Source: Department of CAF & PD, Govt. of Manipur

Table No. 9(e)
District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during 2017-18

Sl. No.	District/ State	No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Senapati	9	170	6077	6247
2.	Tamenglong	3	36	5189	5225
3.	Churachandpur	10	541	4921	5462
4.	Chandel	3	36	26133	26169
5.	Ukhrul	4	126	15307	15433
6.	Imphal East	17	750	23065	23815
7.	Imphal West	11	1992	83791	85783
8.	Bishnupur	11	112	-	112
9	Thoubal	5	24	-	24
	Manipur	73	3787	164483	168270

Note : As per guideline issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism, visitors who visits only during the day time and does not stay over-night are not considered as tourist.

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur

Table No. 9(f)
Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0
1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5
2009-10	47.4	33.8	46.4	20.9	47.1	29.8
2011-12	38.8	25.7	32.6	13.7	36.9	21.9

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India

Table No. 9(g)
Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 31st December, 2016.

Category	Job-seekers			
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total	%	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Under Matric	1776	17.11	94989	37.18
2. Matriculate	2707	26.08	76424	29.91
3. PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary	2761	26.60	50482	19.76
4. Graduates	2113	20.36	27612	10.81
5. Diploma Holders in Engineering & Technology	578	5.57	3919	1.53
6. Post-Graduates	444	4.28	2069	0.81
Total	10379	100.00	255495	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Exchange, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(h)**Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur**

Year	Establishment				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi Govt.	State Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2010-11	-	735	-	42	12
2011-12	-	735	-	42	12
2012-13	-	733	-	31	12
2013-14	-	744	78	34	12
2014-15	-	744	78	34	12
2015-16	-	748	78	36	13

– Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(i)**Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on 31st March, 2016**

District	Employees					
	State Group			Quasi Govt.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Senapati	1901	627	2528	39	5	44
Tamenglong	2066	288	2354	98	5	103
Churachandpur	2768	975	3743	40	11	51
Ukhrul	3090	845	3935	25	12	37
Chandel	2603	504	3107	63	40	103
Imphal East	7628	3640	11268	406	93	499
Imphal West	12190	4266	16456	1252	287	1593
Bishnupur	2124	2162	4286	1	2	3
Thoubal	4465	1482	5947	5	2	7
Total	38835	14789	53624	1929	457	2440

Contd.

Table No. 9(i)**Number of Employees in Public Sector in Manipur as on 31st March, 2016**

District	Employees					
	Local Bodies			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Senapati	986	704	1690	2926	1336	4262
Tamenglong	473	239	712	2637	532	3169
Churachandpur	805	391	1196	3613	1377	4990
Ukhrul	744	535	1279	3859	1392	5251
Chandel	497	575	1072	3163	1119	4282
Imphal East	18	2	20	8052	3735	11787
Imphal West	320	49	369	13762	4602	18364
Bishnupur	14	2	16	2139	2166	4305
Thoubal	41	9	50	4511	1493	6004
Total	3898	2506	6404	44662	17752	62414

Concl.

Source : Directorate of Employment, Manipur

Table No. 9 (j)**Number of Candidate Appeared in the P.G. 4th Semester Exam in Manipur University, (as on 31st March)**

Year	General		Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2009-10	190	279	-	-	15	17	123	74	318	370
2010-11	187	332	-	-	12	40	136	88	335	450
2011-12	203	405	-	-	24	48	136	88	363	541
2012-13	214	423	-	-	21	47	156	98	391	568
2013-14	44	83	169	333	34	36	149	107	396	559
2014-15	51	96	171	314	36	55	138	120	396	585
2015-16	66	93	212	349	41	70	162	136	481	648

Source: Controller of Examination, Manipur University.

Table No. 9 (k)**Number of Candidate Passed Awarded P.G. Degree in Manipur University,
(as on 31st March)**

Year	General		Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2009-10	152	256	-	-	13	14	107	64	272	334
2010-11	142	291	-	-	10	28	119	71	271	390
2011-12	150	342	-	-	17	40	113	71	280	453
2012-13	172	368	-	-	13	39	129	83	314	490
2013-14	31	68	131	280	25	26	111	97	298	471
2014-15	37	73	111	256	27	37	104	89	279	452
2015-16	46	80	157	273	31	64	129	114	363	510

Source: Controller of Examination, Manipur University

Table No. 10(a)
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)
IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate (%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10 (b)
Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance

Sl. No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
1.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	83,649
1.2	Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	21,083
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
2.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	1,24,489
2.2	Establishments	60,604		86,413	1,17,184	1,11,587
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	5
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	91,853
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	3,515
6.2	Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
6.3	With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	24,571
6.4	Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	3,881
6.4.2	Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	14,697
6.5	Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	16,941
6.5.2	Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
6.5.3	Public	-	-	-	4,545	4,142

NC = Not Covered

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 10(c)**Final Results At-A-Glance, Sixth Economic Census (2013)**

(Excluding Crop Production, Plantation, Public Administration, Defense, Compulsory Social Security service activities)

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	a) Number of establishments	1,44,096	85,742	2,29,838
	b) Percentage Share	62.69	37.31	100.00
2.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	52,769	24,407	77,176
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	38,179	18,825	57,004
	b) Percentage share in total establishments			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	36.62	28.47	33.58
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	26.50	21.96	24.80
3.	Growth rate (%) in number of establishments over Fifth Economic Census	151.96	83.31	121.07
4.	a) Number of persons employed	25,0873	1,58,744	4,09,617
	b) Percentage share	62.25	38.75	100.00
5.	Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed	27.94	34.38	30.44
6.	Percentage of total female workers in the total persons employed	40.56	37.84	39.50
7.	Growth rate (%) in total employment over Fifth Economic Census	115.16	67.07	93.57

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10(d)
Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of North Eastern States according to 68th
Round of NSS, 2011-12

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	North Eastern States/All India	Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure	Food	Non-food	Total Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	927.48	854.28	1781.74	1138.17	1515.99	2654.17
2.	Assam	747.51	471.08	1218.57	1043.63	1145.55	2189.15
3.	Manipur	812.78	689.14	1501.89	777.64	705.03	1482.63
4.	Meghalaya	785.68	689.12	1474.78	1025.40	1410.23	2435.66
5.	Mizoram	894.94	748.76	1643.69	1235.72	1332.02	2567.72
6.	Nagaland	1095.00	963.58	2058.58	1160.13	1124.34	2284.43
7.	Sikkim	818.81	746.10	1564.91	1151.22	1456.69	2607.87
8.	Tripura	766.71	567.68	1334.39	1085.35	1059.10	2144.45

NA : Not Available

Source: Level & Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, NSS Report No. 555(68/1.0/1)